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THE SATURDAY COMMERCIAL
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The Daily Commercial.

Last Grand Rally, To-night.

The Union men of Pittsburgh will hold the last mass meeting of the present campaign at Concert Hall this evening, when addresses will be delivered by Hon. P. C. Shannon, John A. Wills, and Prof. J. Cohen.

The patriots of Allegheny will assemble in the Diamond square this evening, to hear addresses from Hon. Jas. L. Graham, John M. Kirkpatrick, Esq., and others. A meeting will also be held on Chestnut street, Fourth Ward, which will be addressed by Hon. Thos. Williams, Major A. M. Brown, and others.

The friends of Lincoln and Johnson in Birmingham will meet in the Diamond this evening, and be addressed by Jno. M. Kirkpatrick, and J. W. F. White, Esq., and others.

Let there be a general turn out of the patriots of the county at the meetings this evening.

"Shall Our Nation Die."

Prof. Mahan, a Democrat, makes an earnest appeal, through the columns of the New York *Commercial Advertiser*, for the life of the Nation. He says: "Whatever illusions people may make to themselves, peace can be had at no price from the present men who control the South, short of terms of their dictation. Jefferson Davis, who, although he can be seemingly very violent, seldom lets fall anything unguardedly, has repeated this over and over again, in every form of plain words. What he says on this point he means. I know Bragg and Beauregard, their two ablest men after Davis, and know them to be as earnest and sincere as Davis, but with far less of mere personal ambition. As to the other generals, Lee, Johnston, &c., who have more or less of local weight, they, if they had the boldness to seize the power, might turn again to the Union; but this is not in them. They have personal traits that forbid any such hope by any one who knows them.

"In this narrow field of hope and speculation lies, I honestly believe, all that men have to look upon, to enlighten their judgments, in the portentous act which will be the duty of every voter to perform on this day week—a day pregnant with such consequences, not only to this country, but to the world, as will make it memorable to all time. If my apprehensions do not greatly deceive me, it will be the day of decision upon the life or death of the Nation."

What Hood may Do.

A Nashville correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* writes as follows:

In the meantime it is best for us not to be too certain of anything. At the present I think it scarcely probable that Hood can venture on so desperate an enterprise as the invasion of Tennessee. But the rebels feel that they have lost prestige everywhere, and that they must do something to restore it. They know, too, that their allies in the North are turning their eyes anxiously Southward, and yearning for a rebel victory, as the only hope of saving themselves from defeat; so that between their desire to restore courage to their own shrinking followers and to give some comfort to the traitors who are rallying around McClellan, they may possibly undertake an invasion of this State.

It is easy for us to say that Hood will not dare attempt anything of the kind, because if he does our main army in his rear will follow him up and inevitably crush him, and that he, being smart enough to understand this, will not venture himself or any of his while one of our army is not across, according as he conceives himself able or unable to cope with and overpower the force which will inevitably follow him in front.

One report amongst the thousand which have reached this city to-day, declares that Hood has only made a feint of coming into Middle Tennessee; that he will really cross the river much lower down; that he will unite his force with those of Forrest; that the combined infantry and cavalry will clean out Memphis and all West Tennessee. Even this may be attempted by the rebels, but at present the report in reference to it must be considered purely sensational.

COL. JAMES A. EKIN ON THE STUMP.—A meeting was held od the 2d inst., in Glesboro, D. C., which was largely attended. Among the speakers were Col. James A. Ekin, Hon. Jasper E. Brady, Rev. A. M. Stewart, and Hon. D. L. Smith. Col. Ekin presided, and, after an appropriate prayer by Rev. A. M. Stewart, made an eloquent and able address. After stating that he ignored the idea that official station divested a man of the high prerogative of American citizenship—the right to say who should rule over the destinies of the country, so far as his voice and vote were concerned. He then referred to the issues in this great contest, as presented by two prominent platforms framed at Baltimore and Chicago, and dwelt upon the character and antecedents of the present incumbent of the Presidential office, whom he highly eulogised as an honest man, and a true patriot. He also alluded to the candidate for the Vice Presidency, who was a devoted lover of his country, possessing all the requisite qualifications to fill the high position for which he had been nominated. The Colonel concluded by remarking that the time would soon come when peace will reign throughout the land; and then the friends of the Union would have the proud satisfaction of knowing that they had stood by their country in the hour of peril; and, in the language of the great statesman of Massachusetts, when we "see the sun for the last time, may we behold the glorious ensign of the Republic full high advanced, with not a star obscured, and not a stripe erased, and bearing for its motto these noble words, dear to every American heart, 'Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable.'"

THE "DICTATOR."—Reports have been published within the past few days to the effect that the Dictator, now preparing for sea at New York, had caused great anxiety to the Government on account of her great draft of water and that, with her coal and ordnance stores on board, her decks would be even with the surface of the water. The idea involved in these statements was that the vessel had turned out a failure. Capt. Ericsson, however, in the following telegraphic communication corrects this false assumption:

NEW YORK, Nov, 2, 1864.

To the Editor of the Boston Journal:

In reply to inquiries made by citizens of Boston I beg to state that the Dictator is thirty-one inches out of water at the stern and forty-three inches out of water at the bow this morning. She must be brought to eight inches deeper in order to be in proper fighting trim.

There are six hundred tons of coal on board, about two-thirds of the stores and nearly half the vessel's complement of men. The capacity of her bunkers is eight hundred tons as intended, and her draft is half an inch less than the estimate.

The engines make fifty-nine turns with the throttle one quarter open.

Nothing has occurred to indicate that the Dictator will disappoint the expectation of the Navy Department. J. ERICSSON.

CINCINNATI AND RAILROAD STOCK.—Turning from politics to business, we are struck by some peculiarities which exhibit the abnormal action of our money relations. Over 3,000 shares of Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad stock have been sold to our capitalist during the last month. This stock is purchased by Cincinnati merchants and real estate holders at a time when several of its own railroads need the helping hand of a few hundred thousand dollars to complete them, and thereby double the own railroad facilities. Surely here is that's the magic word which draws money from our river city to that of the lakes. There is no accounting for tastes, but it seems a bad investment for a business man to lay stocks foreign to him, and neglect those of his own city. He thus fritters his money away, and fosters a false tendency in permitting both his money and his business relations to be controlled by other than Cincinnati influences. Every railroad entering Cincinnati is controlled outside of Cincinnati. Yet there is a surplus capital here sufficient to turn the tables completely. Further comment is unnecessary.

J. Solis Ritterband, Esq., at a Union meeting in New York the other evening, in speaking of the braggadocia of the rebel press, and the self-lauded prowess of the "chivalry," said: "They remind one of the showman who prated of the great capacity of the animal he was exhibiting. 'Ladies and gentlemen,' said he, 'this is the celebrated Bengal tiger, measuring fourteen feet from the tip of his tail, and fourteen more from the tip of his tail back to the tip of his nose, making in all twenty-eight feet.' Now, I think their estimates of their forces and capacity are just about as liberal."

NEW YORK.—Gov. Andrew, of Massachusetts, who has been stumping in New York, expresses the belief that, granting to the Democracy 40,000 fraudulent votes, the State will go for Lincoln by a handsome majority.

It must not be forgotten that nearly one hundred thousand McClellan men in Pennsylvania opposed the amendment to the Constitution allowing the soldiers to vote, while not a single friend of Abraham Lincoln voted the same way.

"MCCLELLAN'S election is the only hope of Southern Independence," says the Charleston *Mercury*. "McClellan is nominated; don't oppose," are the words of George N. Sanders' telegram to the Anglo-rebel journalists in London.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The City being Depopulated—The New York Election Frauds—Government Employees Sympathizing with Friends of the Rebels—An Allegheny County Officer Complained of—Sentence of Ferry and Donahue Approved—Men Obtained by the last Draft.

WASHINGTON CITY, Nov. 5, 1864.

The city looks like a deserted village, the voters of both parties having all left for home to cast their ballots on next Tuesday. Colonel Thomas A. Scott, of the Pennsylvania Railroad, led off all other Railroad men with the liberal proposition to carry those who intended to go over that road, for one quarter of a cent per mile for the round trip. Of course the other Railroads followed him, and, in consequence, the cost of reaching home is so cheap, that everybody can afford to go. The Railroad Companies cannot make anything by the operation, although during the last few days all their rolling stock, both passenger and freight, have scarcely been adequate to the demand. No discrimination has been made by the Companies between civilians or soldiers—the cars, freight or passenger, backed into the depots, and "first come, first served."

The New York soldier's election fraud is still the great theme of conversation and wonder. The one-half of its enormous magnitude remains yet to be seen, and will not be known until after the conclusion of the trial of Colonel North, which will occupy several days yet. New discoveries are being daily made, and throwing such light upon the matter as will undoubtedly lead to the conviction of Governor Seymour and other equally important personages. In the examination it was revealed that *ten thousand* fraudulent votes were to be used in the cities of New York and Brooklyn alone, and that enough *bona fide* householders of the above cities had been procured to swear to anything requisite for the fulfillment of the scheme. New and more daring developments are hourly unfolding.

A great many of the old army officers in charge of bureaus in the War Department—officers who have long been known to be opposed to the Administration, and its various means for the suppression of the rebellion—have lately become open Copperheads of the rankest kind, denouncing the Administration, and refusing during the absence to the steps taken by them, differing in politics, to go home to the coming election, until the clerks appealed directly to the Secretary of War. The open sympathy of these officers with the party associated with traitors demands the serious attention of the friends of the Administration.

Great complaint is also made against an officer from our county of Allegheny, at present in charge of at least 500 of the Union men, soldiers from Allegheny county—by throwing impediments in the way, by which nearly all their votes were lost at the late election—opposing our congressional ticket, openly and openly espousing the election of George B. McClellan—and this too, in face of the fact, that until lately, and before receiving his commission, he acted as one of the Union Pennsylvania party. The men of his command are making great complaint, not only about the above, but on account of his tyrannical abuse of them. At present I refrain from giving his name, but slight inquiries will reveal it to any one. Alderman Major, Major P. A. Johns, Samuel Boath, Mr. Cover and Mr. Clinger, are taking the votes of the Allegheny soldiers in Pennsylvania in the fortifications of Washington, and of Colonel Gallup's and Barne's regiments. They have, with the aid of Colonel James A. Ekin, of our county, secured the proper appointments by which the entire vote will be taken.

The President has not yet approved the sentence of imprisonment for life of Ferry and Donahue, convicted by court martial while acting as soldiers. It is believed that he will not act in this matter until after the conclusion of the trials of the other parties.

Information directly from the War Department shows that, when all the men called for by the late draft have been obtained, they will be sufficient to end the war. Nearly 300,000 have already been obtained.

The weather is quite pleasant and the roads in good condition. A regular feast is going on among the few remaining people in Washington, who for once are able to sit down to their tables with good things from our scanty markets, and who are considering, on that account, this election a most glorious second, and are praying that one may take place every few days, that they may get fatted up to near the common standard. S. C.

Oil Intelligence.

The Indiana County *Reporter* says: Some years since Dr. Cummiskey, of this county, while fishing on the Mahoning Creek, in company with several others, at night, snuffed his candle into the creek, the surface of which immediately blazed up and drove the party from the spot. A geologist from Philadelphia, now in Indiana, is giving the region a thorough exploration, and his examination thus far leaves him to think it is an oil-bearing region. We are informed that during the coming Winter the formations along the Conemaugh will be subjected to strict survey and analysis. A well has already been commenced. The enterprise is in the hands of a company of Philadelphia capitalists.

The Clarion County *Banner* says: There is at this time considerable excitement along the Clarion River in regard to the oil prospect. Strangers from all parts of the country are pouring in, and sites are being purchased every day. It is gratifying to us to know that at last there is something to start our people and encourage them to make investments with a prospect of a speedy return. From the mouth of Clarion to Ridgway, land is rapidly changing hands and purchasers are preparing to put down wells.

Blyson's Run, a short distance above has already become famous and in its vicinity is entirely taken up. The next place of note is Canoe Islands and arrived, that matters still wear a warlike aspect, hostilities between the Peruvians and Spaniards had not yet commenced. The government of Chili is said not to be so warm in support of Peru as it was at the breaking out of the difficulties, it being considered that the authorities of the latter republic have acted in a very imprudent and rash manner. The financial ability of the Peruvians for carrying on a war of any great extent is regarded as somewhat doubtful by many. Another outbreak in the Washington fund occurred, this being the second in a short time.

The Chilians celebrated the anniversary of their independence on the 18th of September in a very enthusiastic manner throughout the country. Another revolution in Equador has been quelled.

Admiral Pearson arrived at Panama on the 22d ultimo and superceded Admiral Bell in command of the United States squadron.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Wounded Coming Home to Vote

Internal Revenue Regulations.

Addition to the National Bank Currency

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, November 5.

The mail boat from the army brings no news. Picket firing continues at the front, but there is no news of importance. About fifty slightly wounded officers, from the officers hospital at City Point, came up; the majority of them were wounded in the late reconnoissance, and they are going home to vote. Some two hundred enlisted men, who are sick and unable for field duty at present, also came up on short absence.

On the 1st of November Rear Admiral R. P. Lee assumed command of the Mississippi Blockading Squadron. Admiral Lee, it will be remembered, formerly commanded the North Atlantic Squadron.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue today issued regulations requesting all persons who furnish the Government with manufactured articles under contract, to obtain a certificate of their actual delivery, which is to be furnished to the Assessor of Internal Revenue, who is then required by law to remit all taxes placed on said goods. The law imposes no taxes on goods made for delivery to the Government.

William B. Wardwell has been appointed Assessor of Internal Revenue for the territory of New Mexico.

The President has signed a number of patents for land claims confirmed to the Pueblo Indians, in New Mexico, amounting to nearly one half million of acres.

One million seven hundred and sixty-five thousand dollars have been added to the National Bank currency, during the present week. The total amount of currency issued to the National Banks thus far is over sixty-millions.

Dr. William Telons, of Hopkinsville, Ky., and Thomas Kennedy, of Grafton, West Virginia, have been appointed examining pension surgeons.

Full files of Richmond papers of Friday, November 4th, have been received but are exceedingly slim of news. The *Dispatch* is filled with speculation on the movement of Hood's army, but contains no real facts. It seems to think that Hood is advancing on Tennessee. No allusion is made relative to affairs at Wilmington, N. C., nor to the rebel army in the valley. The papers are mostly occupied with news cut from the Northern papers and editorial comments on the same, the latter being neither remarkable nor interesting.

Another Valuable Prize Steamer.

980 Bales of Cotton Captured.

Vessel and Cargo Valued at $800,000.

Washington City Being Depopulated.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.

A dispatch from Admiral Porter to the Secretary of the Navy, dated this morning, communicates the intelligence of the capture of the steamer Kate Dale, by the Sterling, on Friday night, October 28th, by the United States steamers Eolus, Calypso, and Fort Jackson; she had 980 bales of cotton, and is 1,000 tons burden. She is now in the Atlantic blockading squadron, disabled. She is a beautiful paddle-wheel steamer, built by Asn, of London. Her engines are 300 horse power. She is reported to be very fast, seventeen knots per second, and is arranged for running that one may take place every few days, that they may get fatted up to near the common standard. S. C.

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Rebel Raids on the Northern Frontier.

A Propellor Fitting Up as a Pirate.

Our Authorities Prepared for It.

BUFFALO, Nov. 5.

IT is reliably ascertained that the propeller Georgian has been purchased by the Confederates in Toronto, and is being strengthened and armed somewhere on the Canada shore, for the purpose of sinking the steamer Michigan, and intercepting vessels on this coast. She was ostensibly purchased by a house in Toronto, for the lumber trade. She came into Buffalo Harbor on the 3d inst. to have some part of her machinery repaired, but left soon after without any description of freight. We are prepared for her here.

Rebel Movements in Georgia.

Attempt to Cross the Tennesse Repulsed.

Forrest's Forces Near Johnsonville.

Garrison Able to Repel Any Attack.

NASHVILLE, Nov. 5.

On the 3d inst., a rebel force attempted to cross the Tennessee river at the mouth of Blue Water, and were repulsed by the federal forces, with considerable loss. Three regiments of rebel cavalry are reported between Decatur and Courtland. Forrest, with a cavalry force, is reported near Johnsonville, which is amply garrisoned to repel any attack.

THE NEW YORK ELECTION FRAUDS.

ANOTHER FORGER UNDER ARREST.

NEW YORK, November 6.

The *Times* Washington special says: Capt. Louis J. Ottenot has just arrived and been sent to the Old Capitol. He signed his name to a large number of blanks, affidavits and powers of attorney in Col. North's office. Ottenot acknowledged that he also had signed Ottenot's name before he arrived. Ottenot seems quite penitent.

ADDITIONAL CAPTURES OF ENGLISH VESSELS.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.

The following captures of blockade-runners off Wilmington were reported to the Navy Department to-day. The prizes have arrived at Fortress Monroe: The English steamer Lucy, captured on the 24, laden with 414 bales of cotton and 200 tons of tobacco; the steamer Anna, captured Monday last, laden with 518 bales of cotton, 30 tons tobacco, 100 bbls. turpentine, making seven captures and destroying four blockade-runners within the last 30 days.

THE LATEST.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

From Our Armies.

Rumored Resignation of Gen. Hancock.

Grant's Late Reconnoissance.

Guerrillas Active in the Valley.

Promotion of General Gregg.

Special Dispatch to Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, November 5.

The *Time's* Army of the Potomac special says: It is well understood that the last movement was simply a reconnoisance in force, General Grant being determined to ascertain the actual strength of the enemy on the left. Such an investigation could only be effected by concentrating a large body of troops to feel their way through a country comparatively unknown to us, but every part of it familiar to the enemy. Orders were simultaneously sent to General Butler not to attack but only to engage the attention of the enemy on the right, for the double purpose of preventing him from massing against the left and to ascertain their actual strength in that direction. The enemy was found entrenched and works manned. The result of the movement was in our favor, Hancock capturing 2,000 prisoners while losing less than 1,000. In killed and wounded we are about equal. The health of the army is excellent.

Everything is reported quiet in the Shenandoah. The guerrillas are very active between Sheridan's headquarters and Martinsburg.

The *Herald's* Army of the Potomac special says: The regular rainy weather, succeeded to Indian Summer, appears to have set in before Richmond and Petersburg, causing a temporary cessation of active operations, but no relaxation of vigilance and necessary military work. Affairs along the line remain in about the same satisfactory position in which they were left on the conclusion of Gen. Grant's grand reconnoisance of the 27th.

The rebels being very much pressed from want of cavalry horses, have been making night efforts of late to supply their deficiencies from the cavalry forces of the Army of the Potomac. These forages, though productive of no advantage to the rebels, are somewhat annoying to our pickets.

General Gregg has been brevetted Major-General, with commission dating from the engagement at Ream's Station, Weldon Railroad, on the 25th of August.

The *Herald's* Washington special says: A scouting party of cavalry have been as far south as New Market, without finding a rebel force. The line now held by the rebel army extends from Road's Bluff, along Malvern Hill, on the left, to Milford, in Luray Valley, on the right. The gaps in North Mountain have all been fortified, and are held by their cavalry, which, in the main, has been dismounted, and is now used as infantry.

Second Dispatch.

Special Dispatch to the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, November 6.

Information from the Army of the Potomac up to yesterday morning is to the effect that military matters are unchanged. Nothing can then is to be obtained along the lines, except the slightest occasional arrival of a deserter from the enemy with the stereotyped story of hunger. If accounts from them are true as to the great numbers who desert to come into our lines, there never was a better opportunity for them to do so than at present. Picket firing has almost ceased and the middle ground, just such as deserters would be supposed to desire, half the coming into our lines of a few only does not go far to prove the truth of such assertions. Everything remains as it was when Grant left Friday. The execution of the sentence was postponed by order of the President. Their names are Samuel J. Smith, 68 Penna., and private Hook, 54th N. Y. engineers.

A large number of furloughs, particularly to men in hospital, were granted during the week, and the boats leaving City Point are all crowded. Yesterday morning 300 got left behind, there not being room for them on the mail boat. Among the rumors brought by passengers is the following:—That Gen. Hancock has resigned his command of perhaps the Second Corps, to assume another; that General Park will take charge of the Corps while General Gibbons will be assigned to the New York Corps. It is also said Major General Humphrey is to have the Corps. A few days, however, will show whether or not the reports are correct.

Late Southern News.

Grant's Gain in the Late Move.

Reorganization of the Rebel Army Demanded.

Deplorable State of Affairs in Louisiana.

Butler's Canal Exciting Great Interest.

The Conscription in Alabama.

NEW YORK, Nov. 5.

The Richmond *Sentinel* says of the recent movement:—The Yankees have gained the advantage for position on the Plank road, which, if they hold, will enable them to extend their foraging limits, and ruin a few more Southern homesteads. The Yankees will be in better position for raiding on the Southside railroads, but otherwise we cannot consider they have gained any vital advantage. The Yankees will have more hard fighting before they persist in attempting to hold the Plank road.

The *Enquirer* says:—A reorganization of the rebel army, especially cavalry, is imperatively needed to restore confidence after Early's defeat, and attributes it to demoralization.

The *Whig* has a long article on the Northern election, opposing the system of popular suffrage.

The *Dispatch* says two vessels recently arrived at a Confederate port with 43,000 pounds of English bacon for the use of the Confederate army.

NEW YORK, November 6.

Late newspapers present a terrible picture of that portion of Louisiana within the lines of Jeff. Davis' armies. The destitution of the people is represented in the extreme, and starvation is said to be staring them in the face. One of the principal causes mentioned for this is the absolute worthlessness to which rebel money has been reduced.

A Louisiana letter says none of the absolute necessaries of life can be purchased with the old issue. The people have none of the new, and many say that, rather than submit to it, refusing it even at the discount made by the rebel Congress. The State issue has all disappeared through the zeal of the Governor, whose name it bears, and the State fed him to withdraw it from circulation. No bread can be purchased for Confederate money either in Louisiana or Texas. There is no oxen or transportation for carrying fuel. The mass of the people will be upon the verge of starvation by freezing before spring. Thieving, plundering, pilfering, and horse stealing seems to be the order of the day. Misrule appears to be in the ascendant.

The *Times* publishes Beauregard's order assuming command of the Military Division of the West, comprising Hood's and Dick Taylor's departments, headquarters on the 17th at Jacksonville, Ala.

The Richmond *Dispatch* of the 3d says:—Great interest is felt in Butler's canal on the Isthmus, known as Dutch Gap, which connects Farris Island with the main land or north bank of the river; is exactly two hundred yards across, eighty feet high on the western side, and sloping down to the river on the east. The channel of the river runs against the west side, shifting it obliquely. The channel being on this side will give it great force. Had it been on the opposite side of the river he would have been obliged to construct a breakwater to turn the stream into the canal. We learn he is cutting diagonally across the Isthmus, beginning one hundred yards below the narrowed point and designing to come out at a point where the channel strikes the bank. We have reason to believe that the canal proper has been cut to the water's edge, having not yet been more than two-thirds completed.

The *Whig* publishes the Indian General Standwaties report of the capture of Rabbit Creek some weeks ago. The following order is published in the Mobile papers: "All persons between the ages of fifteen and forty-five not belonging to the army or navy of the Confederate States, and within the county of Mobile, whether State or county officers or foreigners, and all bonded agriculturalists between these ages, are ordered to report at the State Bank of Mobile for organization on or before the 1st of Sept., or they will be apprehended and treated as deserters."

RECRUITING FOR THE ARMY.

A COPPERHEAD FALSEHOOD.

Thanksgiving Dinner for Soldiers and Sailors.

NEW YORK, November 5.

A large number of recruits have been received in the naval service within a few months. From the 9th of May to the middle of October, 18,500 were received.

A special to the *Post* dated Washington 5th, says: The reported detention of soldiers' votes for McClellan in the Washington postoffice is denied by postmaster Bowen, who is a McClellan man. He has ordered the prompt transmission of soldiers' votes, and for some days past more than a thousand of these letters have been forwarded daily.

Arrangements are being made for furnishing soldiers in the Army of the Potomac, and sailors on blockade, with a dinner on Thanksgiving day. Contributions in money and poultry are pouring in rapidly.

HOOD AND SHERMAN.

Hood Massing His Forces--His New Base.

Secrecy of Sherman's Movements.

Hood's Depot at Talladega, Ala.

Atlanta Strongly Fortified and Provisioned

Union Men Moving in Georgia.

The State to be Withdrawn from the Confederacy.

Hood is massing his forces on the north side of the Tennessee river, opposite his crossing place, which is near Florence. He does not appear to be in a hurry about moving North. He evidently believes that his present movement will wind him up, and he does not wish to bring on the *denouement* until after the Presidential election, lest he damage his party in the North.

His new base of supplies will be Cherokee Station, east of Corinth and near to the Tennessee river; but he will rely almost solely on the country through which he is to march for the subsistence of his army. His is about 40,000.

Sherman's movements are kept a profound secret; but those who know most about them are perfectly confident there need be no fears of the situation at Atlanta. Our army is all right, and there are no rebels confronting them. All the available men are with Hood. Communication between Chattanooga and Atlanta is perfect, and in no danger; and even if it were not, the garrison could subsist itself. A private letter from a soldier of the 20th corps received me yesterday which was dated October 21st, and from which I extract the following, which may interest your readers. I can assure you the writer is reliable, and is an intelligent man, and is fully conversant with the situation.

A refugee from Alabama states that the Legislature of that State by a clean majority of ten in the Senate, and over twenty in the House, are resolved to do nothing more in support of the war. They look upon the cause of the Confederacy as hopeless, and while they can take no positive steps to stay hostilities, they need take no positive action to continue them, and of course they will end, under such circumstances, from sheer exhaustion, within a short time. But in this one difficulty is encountered. The early part of the war, when chivalric enthusiasm was at its height, almost dictatorial powers were placed in the hands of the Governor, and he can do almost anything while the 28th of August. Nevertheless he will be compelled to succumb in time.

The Governor, in his late message to the Legislature, recommended appropriations for the defence of the State. Acts were passed by both Houses, by about the majorities indicated above; and resolutions were offered by one of the members, to open negotiations for a return to the Union; but these resolutions, which session, members did not dare to come up to the scratch, in the presence of a regiment of rebel soldiers which they were respectfully considered, and doubtless expressed the sentiments of a majority of the Legislature.

A Mr. Parsons, of Mississippi, on the 8th instant, introduced resolutions similar resolutions in the Mississippi legislature, one which is sitting at Meridian, but up to the latest dates no action had been taken on them.

NEW YORK, November 6.

The *Times'* Atlanta special says: Atlanta has been completely fortified for weeks. At one time it was feared the provisions were giving out, but no danger is apprehended from that source. Forage for animals failed some weeks ago, but forages into the surrounding country have supplied all immediate wants.

Latest dispatches from Sherman state that the railroad to the rear is in good condition, and rail communication reestablished. Talladga, Alabama, is reported to be Hood's depot.

The Twentieth Corps has not been idle in Atlanta. Now one extensive fortifications have been erected, enabling the defence of the city and depots to be entrusted to a smaller force than originally designed.

Rapid progress of Georgia's return to the Union is widely agitated. Meetings were held among the loyal men of Atlanta, which resulted in the appointment of a committee to proceed to the capital of the State, to confer with official men with a view to counseling the immediate withdrawal of the State from the Confederacy.

FROM NASHVILLE.

Gunboats Key West and Eliza Destroyed.

Their Crews at Johnsonville, Tenn.

Hood's Army Out of Rations.

Grand Union Torchlight Procession.

NASHVILLE, Nov. 5.

Yesterday, 4th, at daylight, the gunboat Undine, No. 55, carrying a 24 pdr. was attacked by Rebels, came through the chute at Reynoldsville Island, and landed Rebel troops, who then fired her and left. At 8 o'clock the gunboats Key West and Elfin came down near the west side of Reynoldsburg Island from Johnsonville, and engaged the Rebel battery of 24-pound parrotts.

The gunboats were driven back badly damaged to Johnsonville. At two P. M., the enemy's batteries opposite, above and below Johnsonville, opened on the disabled gunboats. They responded until their ammunition was exhausted, and then blew up the boats. The crews are at the fort in Johnsonville.

This morning the rebels commenced crossing in the boats of the Undine, about five miles above Johnsonville. Two flatboats were also used. No fighting has taken place to-day. The rebels are engaged in burning their dead. Gunboats from Paducah are in sight, and reinforcements have arrived. Gen. Schofield takes command of the post of Johnsonville. Intelligence from below Florence states that the ranger part of Hood's army is still South of the river, out of rations and clothing, and subsisting upon the country.

A Lincoln and Johnson torchlight procession took place here to-night, and speeches were made by Governor Johnson and others at the capital. River is rising with five feet on the shoals.

FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICAN.

Whereabouts of the Pirate Florida.

Additional Mercantile Failures.

Visit to France of Czar of Russia.

NEW YORK, November 6.

The steamer American, from Southampton on the 26th, has arrived. The ship Senator, arrived at Queenstown, reports being boarded by the pirate Florida, September 13th, latitude 6 degrees, north longitude 25 degrees west.

Muller's trial commences on Thursday.

The following houses have suspended: Hill & Gere, Russia brokers, £30,000; J. Peddington, foreign patent agency, £30,000; Duckworth & Co., wine merchants, liabilities large; Wolff Jehock, suspended, liabilities £25,000.

The *Times* says the tone of the money market is gradually strengthening. Consols firm at 89⅞@89¾; Confederate Loan, 64@66. French Rentes, 69f. 60c.

Napoleon will meet the Czar on the Continent, and then proceed to Campiegne. It is rumored that Reichberg has resigned. The Czar and Czarina of Russia arrived at Nice; Lombady is invaded by armed bands dressed in Garibaldi uniform.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 26.—Cotton opened with improved demand and a partial advance of 1/16d to ⅛d. Manchester market steady, with a better demand at low prices.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 26.—Flour quiet and steady. Wheat firmer at an advance of 1d. Corn tends upward, with an advance of 1s per quarter. Beef dull; Pork quiet; Bacon steady; Lard firm; Sugar inactive; Coffee dull; Petroleum quiet at 1s 9½d@1s 10d ⅌ gallon for crude.

VALUABLE STEMBOATS SUNK.

Speeches by Gov. Yates and S. P. Chase.

ST. LOUIS, November 5.

The steamer James White, sunk at Island No. 10, Mississippi River, was valued at one hundred and twenty thousand dollars, and insured for eighty thousand. Her cargo, principally Government freight, will probably be a total loss. The steamer Randolph was sunk yesterday at the mouth of the Illinois River. Loss not ascertained.

Gov. Yates, of Illinois, and S. P. Chase speak here to-night.

Tobacco languid. Hemp in good demand at $1 30, undressed; 2 70@2 85 for dressed. Cotton firm at $1 10@1 15 for middling to good do. Corn lower at $1 37 for new; $1 50@1 66 for old. Oats heavy at 69c. Hogs buyant at ten-seven, gross; 13½c., net.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 5.—The Sanitary steamer Dunleith is sunk. The boat is a total loss. The cargo will probably be saved in a damaged condition.

Louisville trains from here in every direction are filled with furloughed soldiers, many of whom are sick, wounded and feeble, most of them with twelve, fifteen and twenty days' furlough.

Politics in California.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 4.

We have no news of particular interest to report to-day. Politics is the all-engrossing subject of public attention throughout the State. Both parties are marshalling their forces, and holding large meetings in every place of consequence.

Gen. Butler in New York.

He Commands Department of the East.

Plan for an Election Riot Matured.

Southerners in the City for that Purpose

Arrival of Troops from City Point.

Gen. Peck Gone to the Frontier.

Commotion in Political Circles.

Special Dispatch to Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, November 5.

It is unofficially announced to-day that Gen. Butler is in command of the Department of the East. Over ten thousand troops have arrived here within the past two days, to report to Gen. Butler. Officials claim to possess information that the plan for a riot on election day was fully matured. Large numbers of Southerners have been in the city for several months, said to be banded for that purpose.

NEW YORK, Nov. 5.

Certain movements indicate General Butler in command, though it is not positively known. This morning General Butler established himself at the Astor House, and it is rumored his headquarters will be announced there on Monday. Major General Peck left to-day for the frontier. Three battalions of regulars, and four companies of artillery, arrived here to-day from City Point.

The *Commercial's* Washington special says: "It is positively asserted that Gen. Butler is not to have a command in the Department of the East. The Government has implicit confidence in Gen. Dix, and if it did not, Gen. Butler would not be selected for the position. The visit of Gen. Butler to New York is to attend to private business.

A correspondent says that the advent of Major-General Butler in the city of New York at this particular and interesting crisis is occasioning the utmost commotion among persons of dubious loyalty who crowd our streets, throng our hotels, and not unfrequently occupy the front seats at the opera and the theatres. These people read with consternation in the Washington telegrams that "Gen. Butler has been ordered to report to Gen. Dix," as likewise the semi-official announcement of the Washington *Chronicle* of yesterday, that he will be stationed in New York for the present, thus rendering assurance doubly sure that the traitors of that great emporium, now so infested with the enemies of the Union, will be checkmated, and treated just as they deserve to be." If any reflecting man doubts for a moment the necessity of the General's presence here, let him look at the incendiary tone of the leading sympathizing journals here as the day of election draws near. Any, as I write, the *Metropolitan Record*, now before me, contains several articles which do not intend to permit a free ballot, calls frantically upon Governor Seymour "to bring out the whole militia of the State, armed, and as fully prepared as if for battle," and declares that it could do battle for the freedom of their fellow citizens of the great State of New York. Our advice to the Democracy is to arm and organize." The time and occasion require their services. We are on the eve of a revolution, &c., &c. There is no mistaking the meaning of language like this. It means riot and bloodshed, and goes far, therefore, to give point to the warning of Secretary Seward, as to a conspiracy to burn down the city, his assassination, and the proclamation of Gen. Dix, as to secret conspirators of the rebels and their friends here, on election day. The appearance of General Butler upon the scene, at this juncture, will be most timely. His name is synonymous with law and order, and if he do no other good than to reassure the incendiary violence of the secesh journals abroad on, his mission will be accomplished much. The gold gamblers, towards the close of the day, succeeded in giving the panic that sent gold higher twist, alleging as a reason that "Butler was going to supersede Dix." Wall street is full of rebels, open and secret, and if "Old Blinkey" is really going to start anything, I shouldn't wonder if he would take it into his head to give them a turn.

From Cairo and Below.

The Capture of the Gunboat Undine.

Particulars of the Affair.

Two Colored Regiments to be Recruited

CAIRO, November 5.

The steamer Continental brings eighty bales of cotton. The steamer Dunleith was sunk five miles below Helena, on the 31st ult. Most of her cargo will be saved, but the boat is a total loss. The steamer Undine was disarmed by the sinking of the steamer James White.

The gunboat Undine, captured at Fort Herman, Tennessee river, previously reported, tonight lies seven miles above Johnsonville, sinking

SPECIAL NOTICES

Parviance's Photograph Rooms, corner of Fifth and Market streets, second and third stories, over Richardson's jewelry store, Pittsburgh, Pa. Photographs of every style, plain or colored, from the popular carte de visite to cabinet and life-size. Mr. Parviance would particularly call the attention of the aged and infirm to the easy accessibility of this establishment, being reached by a single short flight of stairs. Prices moderate, and satisfaction guaranteed.

The Daily Commercial.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1864.

National Union Nominations.

FOR PRESIDENT:

ABRAHAM LINCOLN, of Illinois.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:

ANDREW JOHNSON, of Tennessee.

Union State Electoral Ticket.

SENATORIAL.

MORTON McMICHAEL, Philadelphia.
THOS. CUNNINGHAM, Beaver Co.

REPRESENTATIVE.

1. ROBERT P. KING,
2. G. MORRISON COATES,
3. HENRY BUMM,
4. WILLIAM H. KERN,
5. BARTON H. JENKS,
6. CHARLES M. RUNK,
7. ROBERT PARKER,
8. WILLIAM TAYLOR,
9. JOHN A. HIESTAND,
10. RICHARD H. CORYELL,
11. EDWARD HALLIDAY,
12. CHARLES F. READ,
13. ELIAS W. HALE,
14. CHARLES M. SHRINER,
15. JOHN WISTER,
16. DAVID M'CONAUGHY,
17. DAVID W. WOODS,
18. ISAAC BENSON,
19. JOHN PATTON,
20. SAMUEL B. DICK,
21. EVERARD BIFFER,
22. JOHN P. PENNEY,
23. EBENEZER McMUNKIN,
24. JOHN W. BLANCHARD.

Patriots, Maintain Your Rights.

The canvass is nearly concluded. But Union men have yet the most important duty to perform. That duty is to see that there is *a fair verdict, and then stand by it.*

There may be those who think it folly to ascribe to any party or set of men the intention of resorting to violence on the day of election, or say there is harbored the revolutionary purpose of resisting the verdict, should it be against them. We do not purpose to stop to argue the point. We will merely say that we fully believe such a purpose exists, that fraud as well as violence is intended, and that in calling on Union men to prepare to act accordingly, we are but doing our duty.

There remains not a doubt that Copperhead leaders in certain quarters desire to see the North plunged in a domestic revolution, and will do their best to bring it about. As it sometimes takes but a spark to produce a conflagration, a small matter may enable these Northern traitors to execute their purpose. Conspirators generally have a wide streak of cowardice, and these are the meanest kind of conspirators, and correspondingly cowardly. The nature of the rebellion entitles its sympathizers to but little respect and few privileges anywhere. As the rebellion is the most stupendous wickedness, the blackest crime, since the era of civil Government, it becomes its apologists, and those who in any manner aids it, to bear themselves humbly before Union men. But when there is added the suspicion that they harbor the design of assisting to plunge the North into a revolution, through which the rebellion may succeed, there is additional reason why neither gentleness of spirit, nor delicately-gloved fingers, should be the order of the day.

So much of the country as is not under the JEFF. DAVIS tyranny, we conclude, belongs chiefly to those who are not suspected of infidelity to the flag. Their title is perfect, and the right should be asserted and resolutely maintained everywhere and at all times. There need be no occasion for force or boisterousness. There is always moral force in the right. If this should not be sufficient in itself, let it be backed up by strong arms and stout hearts, resolutely determined that Treason and Wrong shall not prevail. This is a struggle in which Patriots know their rights, and knowing them, will maintain them.

Gen. Butler in New York.

Major General BUTLER has arrived in New York and reported to Maj. Gen. DIX, for duty. From this the country will readily understand that there is at present more in New York requiring the exercise of his peculiar talents, than at Dutch Gap. It is not difficult to conjecture the nature of the duty to which he will be assigned, nor is it likely that the emergency that brought him into that field is of a trifling character.

For some time past the fact that the closing struggle of the rebellion is to be in the North, has been growing more and more evident, not only from the extraordinary interest manifested by the rebels themselves, but from the desperate exertions being put forth by their more immediate representatives in the North, attended by threats of an irruption over the Canadian border, and aided by every other means which can be brought to bear.

The recent incendiary proclamation by Governor SEYMOUR left no room for doubting his object was to precipitate a collision between State and Federal authority. SEYMOUR has the heart without the true courage of a conspirator. He is a thoroughly bad man without being a bold one. The quality of the man is shown by the encouragement he gave to the July rioters and murderers in New York, and in the scheme of forgery and fraud which he was so successfully carrying into execution when the late exposure took place. He is altogether the man for BUTLER to deal with.

Under the circumstances, we think most men will concede that there is an eminent fitness of things in the General's visit of duty to New York just at this time; and this, independent of Mayor GUNTHER, who seems to be anxious to have BUTLER take him by the neck, and set him whirling as the schoolmaster sometimes whirls the refractory pupil. It won't take much to squelch him; and we think it will be done, on sufficient provocation.

The Copperheads have openly made revolutionary threats, indulged in seditious language, and scarcely disguised that they meditated violence in connection with the Presidential election. So bold have they become that little effort is made to disguise their revolutionary purpose. The Government, therefore, could not do less than prepare for the worst. As New York was the hot bed, headquarters and peculiar field of Gov. SEYMOUR, it was proper that the Government should show its hand, and assert its determination there first and most conspicuously.

The New York plot extends over the whole North, and Union men everywhere will be wise if they prepare to act promptly and as the emergency shall demand. Traitors openly defying the laws and attempting revolutionary measures, are everywhere to be treated alike. Prompt action would have saved the Nation from the war. Prompt and determined action in the crisis through which the Nation is passing, is necessary to crush in its infancy a rebellion in the North.

"My first effort was for peace," said Jefferson Davis at Augusta, and I sent commissioners to endeavor to arrange an amicable dissolution. From time to time I have made repeated efforts to that end, *but never, never have I sought it on any other basis but independence.*

"I Vallandigham, wrote the second, the material, resolution of the Chicago platform.

"I, Vallandigham, moved that his (McClellan's) nomination be made unanimous."

What Would Follow.

The result that the success of the Chicago ticket promises, and would secure, would be the repudiation of the National debt, or the assumption of the debt of the South. One or the other would necessarily come of the negotiation which would follow the "cessation of hostilities," to which the Chicago ticket stands pledged. This we assume, supposing DAVIS & Co. would consent to negotiate, except for separation. If the Union is to be restored on the Chicago plan, the terms will, of course, be satisfactory to the South. Would not her debt be the first object of solicitude?

There is every reason to believe that precisely here lies the secret of the foreign feeling for McCLELLAN. We have seen foreign bond holders manipulating the politics of this country through Mr. BELMONT, who is at once their agent and the head manager of the Democratic party. He cares as little for the future of this country as do his principals abroad. The money they have advanced to the South they want to get back, and it is immaterial to them how they do it, only they would prefer to see this government destroyed at the same time.

No proposition was ever clearer: Either separation would follow the election of McCLELLAN or a patched up Union, whereby the debt of the South would be saddled on the country, or the debt of both North and South repudiated. Who will undertake to gainsay this?

The New York Frauds.

SEYMOUR'S commissioners, who went to New York to protect his agents who had been guilty of the frauds which sent two of them to the Penitentiary for life, have returned. As was to be expected, they have undertaken to raise a cloud of dust to cover up the rascalities that have been perpetrated, and to save the party for which they were committed from the deserved consequences.

These frauds were planned on a scale sufficiently extensive to carry the State. Though detected, enough has been done to throw a doubt over the prospect in New York. There is reason to believe, however, that the disgust and indignation produced in the public mind will prove sufficiently great to bring to the Union side support that will overbalance the frauds.

We understand that in the case of Colonel NORTH, whose trial at Washington has been postponed one week from to-day, evidence will be produced implicating several leading New York politicians in the conspiracy.

Finish up the Business.

The great duty resting on Union men will not have been fully discharged till the polls close to-morrow. If they do not follow up all day the work they have been prosecuting, they will fall short of their whole duty, and failure may be the result. Every business man—every manufacturer—every mechanic—every professional man—should put himself, a soldier, in the ranks—not at the rear, but in the front. The business cannot be finished up by congregating in warm rooms and quiet places. It is an out-door contest; and there let every Union man go and remain till the polls close.

Pass the word round, then, *all day*—not a part of it, not a few hours in comfortable places, but from the morning to the closing of the polls. What say you, Union men?

Rain or Shine.

After every election a certain number of absentees have been counted up, because of insufficient arrangements to bring them out, principally the aged and infirm, who would have voted even were the weather ever so bad, had proper precautions been taken. This is something that should not be left to be attended to at the last hour. The weather may be unfavorable—most likely it will be. Let us prepare for it, and if it should not be, so much the better. Remember, men, this is a life-and-death struggle. Work as though you realized fully the character of the crisis that casts upon you its duties and responsibilities.

To Wounded Soldiers.

Read this. You have been fighting for your country. Brave and patriotic, you have been wounded, and some of you are disabled for life and have become honorably entitled to a pension from your Government, during your life: and if your Government is sustained you will get it. Some of you want to vote for McClellan and Pendleton. It is your right to vote for whom you please. But hear what an old citizen has to say before you vote. You know that the party that McClellan heads voted against you having a vote, and Pendleton boasts that he never voted a dollar for the suppression of this rebellion, and he never would. Now do you think that this party will vote you a pension? No sir. No fellow soldiers, see that you are not deceived. OLD CITIZEN.

EVERY ballot thrown for General McClellan is concession to secession. Every ballot thrown for Mr. Lincoln asserts the supreme authority of the Federal Government, as the Government of the nation, the indissolubleness of the Union, and the sanctity of the Constitution, as the fundamental law of the land. The candidates are men of straw compared with the momentous falsehood on the one hand, and the momentous truth on the other, they respectively represent. All other matters supposed to be involved in the canvass, are worthless dust, in view of the fact that the end of that canvass at the polls, must be the succumbing of the nation to the rebellion, or the determination of the nation to compel the rebellion to submit to its authority and to its mercy. Those ready for the former alternative are with Jeff. Davis in principle, whether they know it or not. For peace with him is impossible on any other terms than his terms, whilst he has an unconquered army in the field.

EVERY man has some one in his precinct whom he can get to vote the Union ticket. But if there be exceptions, let those who can influence no vote in their neighborhood go to the polls, sustain those who can, and render whatever services may be useful there to the cause. It should be now fixed that there is nothing low or degrading in any of the labors necessary to the success of the Union cause in this contest. They are honorable to the wealthiest, the most learned, the most accomplished or gifted man in the community. They are no more incumbent on the operative than on the millionaire, and if the latter thinks otherwise, let him go upon the ground, find some poor Union man, and pay him well for laboring all day in the cause. Do not trust this duty to others. Do it yourselves.

Benjamin H. Brewster, a Pennsylvania Democrat of the old stock, says: "As the Church can make no terms with sin, so cannot the State—the nation—make terms with treason and rebellion, the great sins—the mortal sins against sovereign authority, which with us is testified by popular will revealed by the ballot box. These Rebels may go where they please; 'hell road is ruin;' but they cannot and shall not take from us our territory. Our fair broad lands, our majestic rivers, our lofty mountains, our fruitful valleys, our mighty gulfs, and our extended coast with its fine harbors—all these we will keep, and by force of arms vindicate."

"TWO YEARS OF WAR," said Henry Ward Beecher, "and we have conquered half the rebel territory, hold the keys of the whole, and have nearly destroyed the military strength of the rebellion in the field. All this in two years of war." "Four years you mean," said a bystander. "No," responded Mr. Beecher. "In the first two General McClellan was in command."

Daniel Sickles said at the War Democratic Meeting:—"Every sneak in the Republic who wants a hiding place can get under the Chicago Platform" It will, therefore, though of no use before election, be of some use to the "sneaks" after Tuesday, if Tuesday does not utterly demolish it and leave its friends to call upon the mountains to cover them.

WHEN about to cast your ballot for Little McClellan, pause and remember what the Charleston *Mercury* says: "*His (McClellan's) election upon the Chicago platform will lead to peace and our independence.*"

Fitzwilliams who killed Brady in Washington on Friday, and who was so badly beaten by the mob, is getting better and is likely to recover. He is still in jail. Mr. Sample Sweeny, who is charged with giving Fitzwilliams the knife with which he afterwards stabbed Brady is also in jail. Morrow who was shot on Monday was not expected to live.

Gen. Butler, in a recent letter, said: "I am fully convinced that the election determines the place of my country among the nations for all coming time." These are words of truth and soberness, and should be the standard of every man's action at the polls to-morrow.

General Intelligence.

Late rebel newspapers give us the particulars of the movement of General Hood's army from Galsden, Alabama, towards Gunter's landing on the Tennessee river. The most astonishing results are prophesied, but says a correspondent of the Savannah *Republican*, it is to be regretted that General Hood's army is so badly provided with blankets and shoes in this extraordinary movement. Whole regiments are barefooted, while blankets with any of the men is rather the exception than the rule. The garrison of Atlanta is given as six thousand effective men. The Richmond *Sentinel*, the official organ of Jeff. Davis, strongly advocates the placing of slaves in the rebel army. Gen. Lee, in his official report of the rebel surprise of our pickets in front of Petersburg last Sunday night, claims that our line was swept for half a mile and two hundred and thirty of our men captured.

Statistics published in the latest Liverpool papers show that forty-seven vessels are now on the way to England from the East Indies with cargoes of cotton ranging from eighteen hundred to seven thousand bales each. The aggregate amount is no less than 221,864 bales. All these vessels are at sea, and their arrival at Liverpool at different periods will keep the cotton mills in operation for a considerable part of the coming winter. The new fields seem to be doing well.

Concerning Hood's movements, the Chicago *Journal* says: We will, probably, in a day or two hear of the opening of a new and exciting campaign between Sherman's and Hood's forces on the line of the Tennessee, or north of it. Hood has ere this crossed a portion of his army in Tennessee, and Sherman is making his dispositions to prevent them from recrossing, and to surround and capture them. Hood is making his last desperate attempt to redeem himself, but he will fail in this as more completely and disastrously than in any of his previous attempts.

Intelligence from Illinois says that "all the different crops have been enormous, and in consequence, business of all kinds is exceedingly brisk. Corn sells from the field at fifty cents per bushel."

An excellent and not extensively known shell fish called scollops are caught on the Rhode Island coast in abundance this year. Nearly five hundred bushels being caught daily inside of Warwick Creek Light.

A farmer near Davenport, Iowa, has forty acres of onions, which are estimated to yield 815 bushels to the acre, or 6,600 bushels in all. At $1.50 per bushel, this anti-scorbutic patch will bring $64 900.

A young student once contended with Dr. Johnson that prosaic poetry and poetical prose must be equally good. "No, Sir," said the Doctor, "a man may dilute brandy in his tea, though not tea in his brandy."

The importance of a comma was well illustrated by a return, received by the parish authorities of a Christian district, from their chief Constable. The document announced the dismissal of a police officer, "for attempting to marry his wife, being alive."

The cadine returns for the State of Vermont show that there are twelve thousand dogs among the Green Mountains. If there were a tyrant there the wool would probably be fifty thousand more sheep.

Every man who is put into the United States service in Concord, N. H., has his photograph accurately taken. On the back of it his descriptive list is placed, and it is then filed away for future reference.

Brownson's *Quarterly Review* ceases to exist with the October number. Ill health of Dr. Brownson is the cause.

The Bath *Sentinel* states that within less than two years, about thirty Bath ships, amounting in value at present rates of exchange to over $1,000,000 in our currency have been sold in England.

President Felton in his "Familiar Letters from Europe," recently published by Messrs. Ticknor & Fields, relates the following incident that occurred on the good ship Daniel Webster in which he was a passenger in 1853: "Last night I read some passages from the Midsummer Night's Dream to the Captain. When I came to the description of the mermaid riding upon the dolphin's back he pronounced it a humbug. The dolphin's back is as sharp as a razor, and no mermaid could possibly ride the beast unless she first saddled him. So Shakspeare was caught napping here."

A meeting of Episcopal Church ministers was held in Chicago on Thursday evening, at which it was resolved to organize a Church Guild. The Bishop, (Whitehouse) who presided, explained the meaning of the term. The origin of Guilds is very remote, and is thus related: It being a law among the Saxons that every freeman of fourteen years old should find sureties to keep the peace or be committed, certain neighbors, consisting of ten families, entered into an association, and became bound for each other, either to produce him who committed an offence, or to make satisfaction to the injured party. That they might be able to do this they raised a sum of money among themselves, which they put into a common stock; and when one of the pledgers had committed an offense, and it was filed, the other nine made satisfaction out of this stock by payment of money according to the offense. There were in the middle ages three kinds of Guilds—Municipal, Commercial, and Religious. Some of the most famous of these Guilds was the Guild of the Holy Cross, by Henry IV., at Stratford-upon-Avon; Guild of the Holy Trinity; and Guild of John the Baptist. The last was founded by Edward III., by his sister and his son, the Black Prince; and it numbered among its brethren three successive sovereigns of the House of Lancaster. Edward III. in the 17th year of his reign, granted license to the men of Coventry to erect a Guild or Fraternity of brethren and sisters, with a Master or Warden, and that they might found charities, bestow alms, do other works of piety, and constitute ordinances touching the same. A Guild is different from a mere voluntary society. It has more intimate union and relationship of its members; they are bound together by certain and definite principles, and its members assume certain obligations. There are generally ranks, grades and orders.

A terrible railroad collision took place on the Indianapolis and Lafayette road on Monday last, by which thirty-seven persons were killed and twenty-five wounded. The cause of the accident was the disobedience of orders by the engineer of a cattle train. He was ordered to switch off at the first station, three miles above where the trains collided, as a train with soldiers was expected, but he openly violated his orders. When he saw the passenger train coming up, instead of checking the speed of his train, he turned on the engine and ran.

A little girl residing in Whitewater, Wisconsin, was strangled to death a few days ago, in endeavoring to swallow a raw oyster.

The American Bible Society, during the past month, made grants of books amounting to thirty-six thousand six hundred and ninety-six volumes, for various objects. Five hundred dollars was voted for circulating the Scriptures in the valley of Engadina, Italy. It was unanimously decided, after a long discussion, to undertake the work of electrotyping the Scriptures in Arabic. Four sets of plates will be prepared as soon as possible.

Sixty-three thousand three hundred and twenty-three hog heads of leaf tobacco were sold in Louisville in the twelve months ending November 1, 1864.

The number of letters posted in London in 1863 was 151,519,000. In Liverpool in the same year, 15,464,000.

Pennsylvania has 2,562 miles of railway, which cost $143,471,710. The canals are 1,047 miles in length, costing $3,811,700. The real and personal estate in 1860 amounted to $1,416,501,-388. The State debt November 30, 1863, was $39 486,595, showing a decrease from the preceding year of $815,617.

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Personal.

Ferry, who was convicted and sentenced to the penitentiary for life, and who, on his trial, made a partial confession, is now disposed to be more communicative. He says that he had been for some time sick of the whole business, and was only waiting to receive replies to letters addressed by him to Peter Cagger and other prominent Democratic politicians in New York, which would prove their complicity beyond all peradventure, when he intended to voluntarily make a complete expose of the whole thing, and thus avert the arrest of himself and associates. Before he had been postponed another week, he would have been able to fix the guilt of the transaction from its incipiency where it properly belonged.

In a recent speech General Logan related the following anecdote:

The General related an anecdote of a couple of Irishmen who deserted from the Rebel armies, and reached Chicago during the Convention, and heard, at midnight, Douglas and others making speeches in favor of the South. "Pat, dye know where we are?" "In Shicargoo, to be sure." "Not a bit of it. We're back in the southern Confederacy." "Ah, be dad, I see how 'tis that thavin' Condooctor at Louisville took off the wrong end of the ticket, and went the ither wey, and here we are agin. Bad luck til us."

Gen. Butler, in a recent letter, said: "I am fully convinced that the election determines the place of my country among the nations for all coming time." These are words of truth and soberness, and should be the standard of every man's action at the polls to-morrow.

GERMAN UNION MEETING IN CONCERT HALL.

The German Union Men in Council—Great Speech by Hon. Frederick Hassaureck, of Cincinnati—Opening Address by Stephen M. Ott, Esq.—Music by Brass Band—Unbounded Enthusiasm.

The announcement that Hon. Frederick Hassaureck, of Cincinnati, would address his German fellow-citizens of Pittsburgh, in Concert Hall, on Saturday evening, drew an immense audience. At an early hour the hall was filled to its utmost capacity. The meeting was organized by the appointment of H. P. Mueller, President, assisted by a number of Vice Presidents, Dr. P. Held, Ed. Moye and H. Bauer acting as Secretaries.

Mr. S. C. Ott was called on to address the meeting until the arrival of Mr. Hassaureck whom he did in an able an eloquent manner. But before he had concluded, the expected speaker made his appearance on the stand, and was greeted with rounds of applause.

Mr. Hassaureck began his address by showing that slavery is the cause of this war. It was the only element that could have disturbed our domestic tranquility, and without it there would have been no war. He next proceeded to show that this war has been commenced by the South without the slightest provocation. He reviewed the political history of the United States, and proved that the North had always yielded to the South, and complied with all her demands. We were willing to defer to slavery so long as slavery would defer to the Union. But the South broke all compromises. The compromise of 1850 had been entered into as a finality. The slavery question was to be agitated no more. The North performed her part of the compact, but the pro-slavery party, by the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, opened the doors to renewed agitation. When Mr. Lincoln was elected the South had a majority in the Senate, and a majority of the Judges of the Supreme Court, and might have prevented any "unfriendly legislation;" but they were bent on rule or ruin. They are too much of an aristocracy to submit to the Democratic principle of yielding to the decision of the majority. The question now is whether republican self-government is a failure, as claimed by the aristocrats of Europe, or whether the American people will be able to maintain their cherished institutions.

The speaker then proceeded to show that, up to this time, the South has refused all terms and rejected all overtures of peace. In the beginning of this war nobody had thought of emancipation. Mr. Lincoln had enforced the fugitive slave law and declared that he would not interfere with slavery where it existed. He disavowed the proclamations of Fremont and Hunter, and fugitive slaves were returned to their masters by Union Generals. But slavery could not be appeased. It was bent on destroying the Union. Not even "a blank sheet of paper to write their own conditions on" would bring back the haughty barons of the South. Was it not just to retaliate on slavery? It has always been an element of trouble and a disgrace to the nation. As long as it remains no lasting peace can be effected. Shall the entail of the curse of new wars in future generations? Or shall we wipe out forever the only stain on the fair fame of our country. The national honor is pledged to the Proclamation of Emancipation, and the national faith must be kept.

When the war broke out our government solemnly declared that the rebellion should be put down and the integrity of the nation preserved. Shall we make ourselves the laughing stock of Europe by abandoning this war without having accomplished its object? Shall we destroy our national credit by admitting that we foolishly undertook a task which we were unable to accomplish?

The Chicago platform and Gen. McClellan's letter of acceptance were next taken up, and the speaker showed that while they propose armistice and negotiations, they proposed nothing in case these negotiations should fail. McClellan is not pledged to carry on the war for the restoration of the Union after having negotiated in vain. And where is the evidence that the rebels will listen to propositions for restoring the Union? Their declarations have been to the contrary. The revelation that by revoking the Proclamation of Emancipation the rebels will be induced to return, must have been made to the democratic leaders by confidential communication, for in this earthly world of ours there is not the slightest proof that even this breach of the nation's faith will appease the South.

The charge that this is a war for the negroes, who will overrun the North, and enter into a ruinous competition with the white man, was next discussed and refuted. The negro loves the play-ground of his childhood as dearly as the white man. He loves his home; he loves the graves of his past oppression, and here he has lived for so many years, the place where his poor cottage stands, and with which all his early recollections are entwined. Take a Lapponian or an Esquimaux from his snow fields, where there is but one day and one night in the year, transport him into a more genial clime, and surround him with all the comforts of civilization, and his heart will pine for his seals and reindeers, homesick for his dreary fields of snow. Thousands of negroes have been freed by this war, but how few of them come to the North! Individuals may come and go, but the great mass of negroes will cling to their old homes, where they are not chilled by the frosts of unwonted winters and the cold faces of strangers. They will work as hundreds of them do now, on the same plantations, and sometimes even for fifteen dollars a month; but the laborer will be worthy of his hire, and a new civilization will spring up under the cheerful energy of these who are rewarded for their toil.

Mr. Hassaureck then took up the charge that this war will ruin us financially. Wherever we look we see the evidences of prosperity. The wages of labor are higher than they ever were before. The shoemaker, it is true, pays $20 for a coat which formerly cost him but $10; but he receives $10 for a pair of boots for which formerly he received but $6. While the prices of everything have risen in proportion, the wages of labor have risen in a higher proportion, because hundreds and thousands of laboring men are in the army, and the demand for labor at home is greater than the supply. Objections are made to greenbacks; but greenbacks will find no aid of State Bankers, and, if they prefer, bestow alms, do other works of piety, and constitute ordinances touching the same. A Guild is different from a mere voluntary society. It has more intimate union and relationship of its members; they are bound together by certain and definite principles, and its members assume certain obligations. There are generally ranks, grades and orders.

A terrible railroad collision took place on the Indianapolis and Lafayette road on Monday last, by which thirty-seven persons were killed and twenty-five wounded. The cause of the accident was the disobedience of orders by the engineer of a cattle train. He was ordered to switch off at the first station, three miles above where the trains collided, as a train with soldiers was expected, but he openly violated his orders. When he saw the passenger train coming up, instead of checking the speed of his train, he turned on the engine and ran.

A little girl residing in Whitewater, Wisconsin, was strangled to death a few days ago, in endeavoring to swallow a raw oyster.

The American Bible Society, during the past month, made grants of books amounting to thirty-six thousand six hundred and ninety-six volumes, for various objects. Five hundred dollars was voted for circulating the Scriptures in the valley of Engadina, Italy. It was unanimously decided, after a long discussion, to undertake the work of electrotyping the Scriptures in Arabic. Four sets of plates will be prepared as soon as possible.

Sixty-three thousand three hundred and twenty-three hog heads of leaf tobacco were sold in Louisville in the twelve months ending November 1, 1864.

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UNION DEMONSTRATION AT CLINTON.

Findlay Township Out of Doors---Great Union Spirit---Delegations from Other Counties---Grand Procession---The Ladies Out in Force---Speeches by Rev. Josiah Thompson, Rev. T. N. Boyle, Rev. Dr. John Douglas, and A. M. Watson.

Saturday morning was probably one of the most uninviting mornings of the season on which to turn out on a political mission, but with the Union cause at heart, Alleghenians and Pittsburghers never fail to keep their appointments. In this spirit a band of the friends of Union and Liberty set out for Clinton, in Findlay township, to attend a great mass meeting which was announced to take place at that point. Delegations were in attendance from Beaver county, Allegheny county, and Washington county. In the course of the forenoon the sun shone out brightly, and the "cloudy morning turned out a sunshiny day." This made things comfortable for all concerned.

The delegations were met at the depot by a procession of the Union loving people from the surrounding country, and were conveyed to the meeting ground—a field on the farm of Mr. James T. Campbell, at East Village. This farm lies to the west of the village. There was a stand erected for the speakers The Chief Marshal of the occasion was Dr. James R. Byers, assisted by a host of other noble Union men. The procession consisted of delegations from the various towns, and of those from the neighboring counties, already named. A large number of ladies were in the line, on horseback, accompanied by returned soldiers, and well might these "brave boys" feel proud of their company, for seldom has there been a more beautiful display than that made by the ladies who took part in that demonstration.

One portion of the procession which attracted much attention was a number of ladies representing the Loyal States of the Union, on horseback, neatly dressed and having sashes thrown over their shoulders, bearing respectively the name of the States; and eleven ladies dressed in the habiliments of mourning to represent the Rebel States, also on horseback. This was a very pretty sight. It would see how 'tis that thavin' Condooctor at Louisville took off the wrong end of the ticket, and went the ither wey, and here we are agin. Bad luck til us."

Fitzwilliams who killed Brady in Washington on Friday, and who was so badly beaten by the mob, is getting better and is likely to recover. He is still in jail. Mr. Sample Sweeny, who is charged with giving Fitzwilliams the knife with which he afterwards stabbed Brady is also in jail. Morrow who was shot on Monday was not expected to live.

Gen. Butler, in a recent letter, said: "I am fully convinced that the election determines the place of my country among the nations for all coming time." These are words of truth and soberness, and should be the standard of every man's action at the polls to-morrow.

UNION MEETING AT TARENTUM.

The Union people of the region around Tarentum held a very large and spirited meeting on Friday afternoon and evening.

In the afternoon, Mr. James Dickie, Sr., called the meeting to order in the town school house, and proposed for officers the following named gentlemen, who were elected:

Geo. M. Morrison, Esq., President.

Capt. V. Kipp, of Westmoreland county; Captain John Boyd, of Tarentum; and J. Ormond, Esq., Vice Presidents.

Wm. V. Evans, Esq., of Tarentum; H. Hutsapo, of Westmoreland county, Secretaries.

The opening prayer was offered by Rev. J. Bell, of the Lutheran Church, Tarentum.

Eloquent and effective addresses were delivered by the Rev. Mr. Simmons, of the United Presbyterian Church, Tarentum, and C. W. Robb, Esq., of Pittsburgh.

The meeting was adjourned, to be held in the United Presbyterian Church in the evening, when powerful addresses were made by the Rev. Dr. Galbraith, of Freeport, and John M. Kirkpatrick, Esq., of this city.

Union Mass Convention at Elizabeth.

The Union people of the Monongahela valley assembled in Mass Convention at the borough of Elizabeth on Saturday at one o'clock P. M.

A large delegation, including the Pittsburgh Central Glee Club, went up from this city at eight o'clock A. M., on the steamer Franklin, and arrived at Elizabeth at noon.

Upon the arrival of the boat a procession was formed, and the multitude, some on foot and some on horseback, with music and banners, marched through the principal streets, and were then dismissed for dinner. The latch string was out, and the generous Union men and women of old Elizabeth devoted themselves to the entertainment of their guests. The afternoon meeting was addressed by Hon. P. C. Shannon, Maj. A. M. Brown and Hon. J. K. Moorhead.

Another meeting was held at night, and ably addressed by J. J. Siebenick, Esq., and Hon. J. K. Moorhead.

The proceedings through the day were enlivened with songs by the Central Glee Club, of this city.

UNION MEETING IN MANCHESTER.

Great Enthusiasm—Speeches by Ex-Gov. Johnston, Hon. T. J. Bigham and Mr. Childs—A Majority of 200 Promised for Tuesday.

On Saturday evening a large and enthusiastic meeting of the friends of the Union cause was held in Manchester, Judge Parke presiding. Addresses were delivered by Ex-Gov. Johnston, Hon. T. J. Bigham and Mr. Childs. Manchester promises to give a Union majority of at least 200 on Tuesday. It gave 170 in October. Three rousing cheers were given for the Union cause, for Abraham Lincoln and Andrew Johnson, and for the speakers.

UNION MEETING AT McKEESPORT.

The loyal people of the Borough of McKeesport assembled in mass meeting on Saturday evening last. Speeches were made by John F. Drave, Esq., Hon. P. C. Shannon, Major A. M. Brown and Hon. Jas. Lowry, Jr., the three last named gentlemen having came down from the mass meeting at Elizabeth. The Pittsburgh Central Glee Club sang many of their excellent songs, and the meeting adjourned with three cheers for the Union, and three for the army and navy.

Union Meeting at Etna.

On Saturday evening the Union men of Shaler township and vicinity, had a grand mass meeting and torchlight procession at Etna. Able and eloquent addresses were delivered by Colonel James S. Franklin, B. F. Lucas, Esq., and Alfred G. Lloyd, Esq. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed, and the meeting was kept up to a late hour.

Political.

Hon. Wm. Whiting, in an address at Music Hall, Boston, Monday evening, forcibly replied to the "verge-of-ruin" argument with which the Belmont party are accustomed to regale their friends. On the first of October the public debt was in round numbers $1,955,000,000, on which the annual interest is $1,778,643. The ordinary expenses during the last financial year amounted to $88,708,972-12; the expenses of the army and navy during the same time to $776,225,155 74. The amount of revenue from all sources during the same year was $261,816,748-55. Hence it follows that during that year the revenue was sufficient to pay the ordinary expenses of the Government, the entire interest of the public debt, and nearly a fourth part of the current expenses of the war. For a much larger revenue will be raised, while the expenses will be diminished. The present revenue would wipe out the national debt with six hundred millions added, in twelve years. The whole debt hardly exceeds the products of the country for the year 1863. These figures are derived from official sources.

Those who made so much noise about what mighty things had been done by the "Home Vote" in this State, have got very little resisting therefrom from which to derive much comfort. The present members of Congress elect from this State are equally divided, and we have a Union gain of NINE. The State Senate has twenty Union members, and thirteen Copperheads, while the House has sixty-four Unionists and thirty-six Copperheads, giving us a clear majority in both Houses of forty-nine. This is a Union gain of TWENTY-EIGHT members in one State Legislature. How are you, Home Vote?

We learn that an interesting correspondence has recently transpired between Dr. George B. Loring, of Salem, Mass., and several gentlemen of that city, in which Dr. Loring comes out manfully in support of the national administration. If any one in Massachusetts is entitled to be called "the wheel horse of the Democracy" since the death of Hon. B. F. Hallett, it is Dr. Loring. We presume he has relinquished none of his Democracy, but his patriotic impulses are too strong to permit him to support the Chicago platform and its nominee, and be a party to the ruin of his country.

The Boston *Post* is an unlucky paper. It is continually being sold with acrostics. It printed, on Saturday last, a campaign song, entitled "Shout, Shout! McClellan." Reading this title with the first letters of the quick lines, and the acrostic stands, "*Shout, Shout! McClellan is a Traitor and a Coward.*"

The official canvass for the vote on the State question in Colorado Territory shows about 800 majority against the State.

Appeal to the Friends of the Late Senator Douglas.

General Walbridge has addressed the following appeal to his fellow Democrats of the old Douglas school:

"FELLOW-CITIZENS: Those of us who enjoyed the intimate personal acquaintance of our departed leader will bear enthusiastic testimony to his intense, uncalculating devotion to Native Union. Throughout the memorable winter of 1860-61 he exhausted the resources of conciliation and of statesmanship in zealous, unselfish efforts to avert the calamity of civil war, because it feared such war, if inaugurated by the Federal authority, would prove the grave of the Union. But when secession and rebellion culminated in a wanton attack on the national flag and its heroic defenders, the great champion of popular sovereignty threw his whole heart into the struggle for our national integrity, and breathed out his soul in invocations to his countrymen to fight till the last armed foe expires' in defense of that the ered and precious heritage bequeathed to us by our revolutionary ancestors.

"In the spirit of that invocation, I, one of the humblest but most devoted of your number, who from the hour the first Rebel gun was fired at Sumter have been a War Democrat and nothing else—entreat you to read carefully and thoughtfully the rival platforms of the Baltimore and Chicago Conventions respectively, and decide which of them most nearly embodies the sentiment and is imbued with the spirit of our deceased chief, and give your arguments and your votes to the cause which the heart of Douglas most interested and blessed.

"In a crisis like this, party names, organizations, affiliations, are nothing. The salvation of the Republic is everything. Let no one who ever loved and honored our great statesman be justly reproached with a lack of courage or of self-sacrifice in this hour of the nation's supreme trial.

"For myself, I can read the Chicago platform no otherwise than as a white flag of surrender to the Rebels—as a confession of defeat by the nation in its struggle to vindicate its just authority and maintain its territorial integrity. And having vainly waited long enough in the hope to see that platform repudiated and set aside by the supporters of the Chicago candidate, I hereby entreat you to unite with me in opposition to the death everything that looks truckling to traitors—everything that can be received with exultation by the conspirators who broke up the Democratic party and defeated its national candidate simply to create a pretext for rebellion and disunion. I shall cast my vote for the Unconditional Union candidates throughout, and entreat all who are proud of their association and sympathy with Stephen A. Douglas to do likewise.

"Yours, in the faith and hope of true democracy, HIRAM WALBRIDGE.

"New York, Nov. 2, 1864."

The words of Judge Advocate Holt are especially pertinent to the present hour. He says:

In a country of popular freedom the ballot-box has for the honest patriot a sanctity approaching to that which the altar has for the Christian, and he who would deliberately violate it, is prepared for the commission of any crime, which avarice, or an unbridled lust for power may suggest.

These words were written in reference to the raids in Baltimore, but they are equally applic

THE DICTATOR.—It was expected that the great iron-clad Dictator would go down the bay yesterday. She will probably go to Compass Buoys, near Sandy Hook, where she will adjust her engines, experiment with Ericsson's new gun carriage, and test a number of so called improvements. Lying at the dock of the Navy Yard her screw works up the mud which seriously affects the boilers, etc. After the trip to adjust her machinery she will return to the Navy Yard, be put into commission when she will make a trip to Hampton Roads. It does have been issued that until "further orders" they must not be allowed to drive her to exceed eight knots. Very little information can be gleaned while on board from any one; all seem to have been pledged to keep her movements as secret as possible.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ FOR NEARLY A QUARTER OF a century Matthews' Venetian Hair Dye has been extensively used, and in no case has it failed to give satisfaction.

The VENETIAN DYE is the best and cheapest in the world. Its price is only Fifty Cents, and each bottle contains double the quantity of dye in those usually sold for $1.

THIS HAIR DYE is manufactured by a peculiar process which renders it immeasurably superior to anything in the shape of a Dye now or ever before the people. Being complete in one bottle, no preparation is required, which greatly simplifies the application.

IN USING THIS DYE, you avoid that nasty, dirty appearance by which dyed hair and whiskers are so readily recognized, which an interior article has been used; besides, it produces a perfectly natural color of any shade that may be desired—one that will not fade, crack or wash out—one that is as permanent as the hair itself. For sale by Druggists. Price 50 cents. A. T. MATTHEWS, General Agent,

2 Gold street, New York.

Also, Manufacturer of MATTHEWS' ARNICA HAIR GLOSS, the best hair dressing in use. In large bottles, price 50 cents. oc2-1y

☞ FRANCIS TORRANCE, NOTARY PUBLIC AND COMMISSIONER for the States of Ohio, Indiana, Minnesota, Missouri and Massachusetts, appointed and commissioned by the several Governors thereof to take Depositions, Acknowledgements of Deeds, &c., to be used or recorded therein. Office, No. 188 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa. au13-6m

OIL COMPANIES.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Ross Oil Company have this day declared a Dividend of Three per cent. out of the profits of the last month, payable on and after the 8th instant, at the Office of Robert Wray, Jr., No. 4 Hand Street.

ROBERT WRAY, Jr.,
no4-3t Secretary.

OIL! OIL!—NOTICE.

The subscribers to the stock of the Tarr, Story and Cherry Run Oil Company, are hereby notified to pay their subscriptions on or before SATURDAY 5th of November, at the store of GRIGLA & THOMAS, 107 Liberty street.

R. J. THOMAS,
no4-4t Treasurer.

COLUMBIA OIL COMPANY.

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 2, 1864.

The stated monthly meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company will be held at the office in Pittsburgh, on the second WEDNESDAY, 9th day of November, at 4 o'clock, p. m.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from Monday, the 7th, to Saturday, the 12th of November inclusive. By order of the Board.

E. WESTERVELT, Secretary.
no2-6t

THE HORSE CREEK OIL AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY,

who own 2,000 acres on the Allegheny river, and upon both sides of Horse creek, are prepared to lease lots upon their territory of 2 acres each.

For further particulars apply to their Superintendent, Mr. JOB RIDGWAY, upon the premises, four miles above Oil City, Venango County, Pa., or to W. C. STILES, Jr., Secretary.

oc26-1m No. 10 Merchant's Exchange, Phila.

TARR, STORY AND CHERRY RUN OIL COMPANY.

The subscribers to the Stock of the TARR, STORY AND CHERRY RUN OIL COMPANY are hereby notified to meet at the office of JONATHAN GALLAGHER, No. 1 St. Clair street, on MONDAY, November 14, at 5 o'clock, p. m., for the purpose of organization and election of officers.

oc20-1m J. L. MARSHALL, Secretary.

GERMANIA OIL COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH.

President: H. F. MUELLER, 126 Fourth st.
Sec'y and Treas: R. HONEGGER, 231 Liberty-st.

Directors:
H. P. MUELLER, Pittsburgh.
ADAM REINEMAN, do.
C. SCHWEITZER, Canton, O. se19-4t

ALLEGHENY BANK, November 1st, 1864.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS, held THIS DAY, R. W. MACKEY was elected Assistant Cashier of this Bank.

no2-1t J. W. COOK, Cashier.

ALLEGHENY BANK, November 1st, 1864.

THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS of this Bank have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock, out of the profits of the last six months, payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 11th inst., free of Government tax.

no2 10t J. W. COOK, Cashier.

EXCHANGE BANK OF PITTSBURGH, } November 1st, 1864.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of SIX PER CENT. out of the earnings of the last six months. Payable on or after the 10th inst. The United State tax will be paid by the Bank.

no2-2w H. M. MURRAY, Cashier.

BANK OF PITTSBURGH, Nov. 1st, 1864.

THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS of this Bank have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on its Capital Stock, out of the profits of the last six months, which will be paid to stockholders or their legal representatives on or after the 11th inst., free of Government tax.

no2-1w&1tw JOHN HARPER, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.

OFFICE WESTERN INSURANCE CO., Pittsburgh, November 1st, 1864.

The Western Insurance Company has this day declared a dividend of FOUR DOLLARS PER SHARE, free of tax, out of the earned profits of the last six months, payable on, or after, the 11th inst.

no2-d&w2w F. M. GORDON, Secretary.

MECHANICS' BANK OF PITTSBURGH, November 1st, 1864.

THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS of this Bank have declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock, free of Government tax, payable to the stockholders, on or after the 11th inst.

JOHN G. MARTIN, Cashier.
no2-10t

CITIZENS BANK, Pittsburgh, November 1st, 1864.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK have this day declared a dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., on the Capital Stock, free from tax, payable on and after the 11th instant.

no2-10t GEO. T. VAN DOREN, Cashier.

MERCHANTS AND MANUFACTURERS BANK, Pittsburgh, November 1st, 1864.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Bank have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock out of the profits of the last six months, payable on or after the 11th inst., free of all tax.

JOHN SCOTT, Jr.,
no2-10t Cashier.

THE IRON CITY BANK OF PITTSBURGH, Pittsburgh, November 1st, 1864.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT. on the Capital Stock, out of the profits of the last six months, payable to the Stockholders, or their legal representatives, free of United States Tax, on and after the 11th inst.

no2-10t J. MAGOFFIN, Cashier.

OFFICE WESTERN INSURANCE COMPANY, } Pittsburgh, October 27th, 1864.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY, will be held at its office, No. 92 Water street, on TUESDAY, November 8th next, between the hours of 1 and 3 p. m.

oc27-td F. M. GORDON, Secretary.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & C. R. R. Co.; OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, Pittsburgh, Oct. 6th, 1864.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—The agreement modifying the First and Second Mortgages of this Company has been executed by the President, and the Trustees under the Deed of Trust, and the evidence of such agreement to be attached to each bond is now ready. Bondholders may present their bonds at this office, or at the Company's Transfer Agency, Winslow, Lanier & Co., No. 52 Wall street, New York, and have the agreement attached thereto, or they may send to either of the above named places a full description of the number of their bonds, when the agreement will be sent to the bondholder to be by him affixed to the bonds.

W. H. BARNES,
oc10-1m Secretary.

OFFICE EUREKA INSURANCE COMPANY, } Pittsburgh, October 24th, 1864.

AN ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN DIRECTORS of this Company, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at its office, on Water street, on TUESDAY, November 8th, between the hours of 11 a. m. and 1 o'clock, p. m.

ROBERT PINNEY,
oc22-3w Secretary.

MERCHANTS AND MANUFACTURERS BANK, } Pittsburgh, October 21, 1864.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank, will be held at the Banking House, on MONDAY, the 31st day of October next, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 2 p. m.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders will be held on TUESDAY, the 1st day of November, at 11 o'clock, a. m.

JOHN SCOTT, Jr.,
oc22-1m Cashier.

EXCHANGE BANK, PITTSBURGH, } October 20th, 1864.

AN ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN DIRECTORS of this Bank, to serve for one year, will be held at the banking house, on MONDAY, November 21st, 1864, between the hours of eleven, a. m. and two p. m.

The annual meeting of Stockholders will take place on TUESDAY, November 1st, at eleven, a. m.

oc21-1m H. M. MURRAY, Cashier.

MECHANICS' BANK OF PITTSBURGH, } October 18th, 1864.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank, will be held at the Banking House, on MONDAY, the 31st day of November next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, a. m. and 2 o'clock, p. m. of said day.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Bank will be held on the 1st day of November, at 11 o'clock, a. m.

JOHN G. MARTIN, Cashier.
oc20-1m

FITTS., FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY CO., } OFFICE OF THE CHIEF ENGINEER, Pittsburgh, Pa., October 20th, 1864.

NOTICE FOR PROPOSALS FOR TWO STRETCHES OF AN IRON BRIDGE OVER THE ALLEGHENY RIVER AT PITTSBURGH, PA.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office, until 4 o'clock, p. m., of the 15th day of November next, for an Iron Bridge, or for two spans, each about 185 feet in length, over a part of the Allegheny river at Pittsburgh, Pa.

The plans and specifications for the same, will be ready for examination at this office, on and after the 5th day of November next.

oc21-3w JOHN B. JERVIS Chief Engineer.

DENTISTRY.

ETHER CHLOROFORM NITROUS OXIDE GAS IN SURGICAL OPERATIONS.

The use of Chloroform and of Nitrous Oxide, or laughing gas, is in all cases attended with danger; but the use of ether, under the observance of certain rules, is absolutely safe, if an opinion founded on 18 or 19 years of close observation and experience, in a practice embracing many thousand cases, can confer a right to judge. Persons are daily, and almost hourly, receiving the benefit of this observation and experience, in operations, which in a natural condition, would be almost unendurable, but which, by the use of ether, are rendered quite pleasant, and yet there are doubters. Let all such call at 28 Penn street, and they shall be convinced. They will also have an opportunity to see those very beautiful Vulcanite Sets of Gum Teeth, at from $12 to $15, far superior to many made even several years since for $25. Gold and Silver Sets at proportionate rates. Satisfaction guaranteed in every case.

QUINCY A. SCOTT, Dentist,

278 PENN STREET.

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH THEATRE, FIFTH STREET, NEAR WOOD.

LESSEE AND MANAGER.....WM. HENDERSON.

Engagements for six nights only of the celebrated Union Scout and Spy

MISS PAULINE CUSHMAN,

Who, under the orders of Gen. Rosecrans, passed through the enemy's lines, and gave most valuable information to the Army of the Cumberland.

First appearance of the young Irish comedian,

MR. JAS. M. WARD.

THIS EVENING they will both appear in Boucicault's beautiful and romantic Irish Drama of the

COLLEEN BAWN
OR THE BRIDES OF GARRYOWEN.

Rily O'Connor.....Miss Major Pauline Cushman
Myles Na Coppaleen.....Mr. Jas. M. Ward.
(The full company in the cast.)

FRED. AIMS' MELODEON,

Late Athenæum—Liberty street.

OPEN EVERY NIGHT.

Engagement of Mlle MARIETTA RAVEL, the great Spanish Danseuse and Tight Rope Artiste, who will appear in a beautiful dance upon the tight rope, without the aid of a balancing pole.

MASTER WINTER RAVEL,

The youthful Prodigy, will also appear upon the rope.

Continued success of the fairy stars, Misses MILLIE and CLARA FOWLER, and Miss MILLIE TAYLOR the favorite vocalist, in a choice selection of vocal gems.

Mr. GEORGE R. EDESON,

The celebrated comic Pantomimmist in a favorite character, a new and diversified olio of Singing, Dancing and Ethiopian extravagances by the Melodeon Star Company.

CITY BILL POSTER.

JAMES THACKREY,

160 Pennsylvania avenue.

Merchants and others wishing large or small show bills posted in conspicuous places in this city, Allegheny and Birmingham, will be promptly attended to by leaving their orders at the "Commercial" office, or rent by the year the principal corners in the city and have the exclusive use of the same je23:ly

INSURANCE.

MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF NEW YORK.

ACCUMULATION.....$1,600,000

HENRY STOKES, President.
C. Y. WEMPLE, Secretary.

This Company grants Policies on more favorable terms than any other. Call and see.

H. L. RINGWALT, Agent.
je30-1y-eod No. 67 Fourth street.

FIRE INSURANCE.

MARINE INSURANCE.

THE PHENIX INSURANCE CO., OF NEW YORK.

Cash Capital.....$500,00 00
Surplus, March 1st, 1864.....222,919 00
Assets.....$722,219 29

THE WASHINGTON INSURANCE CO., OF NEW YORK.

Assets, February 1st, 1864.....582,000
Cash Capital.....200,000

The "Washington" issues Participating Policies, which entitle holders to Dividends, sixty per cent. of Dividends on Premiums were made for the years 1862 and 1863.

Policies issued for the above staunch and reliable Companies on Buildings, Merchandise, Furniture, &c., and River and Lake Risks.

H. S. BRYAN, Agent,
oc13 59 Fourth street (Burke's Building.)

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO., OF NEW YORK.

FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President.

Assets, July 1st, 1864.....$11,000,000
Annual Income, over.....2,000,000
Paid claims by death, (20 years,) over.....5,000,000

Surplus divided during five years—1858-'62, three millions of dollars, being about seventy per cent. on Participating Premiums.

References in Pittsburgh—Hon. Thos. M. Howe, Jas. B. Lyon, Geo. R. White, Jas. A. Hutchison, Florence Kramer, John D. Scully, Thos. H. Lane, Willis Boothe, B. L. Fahnestock, Isaac M. Pennock, John H. Ebert, Wm. W. Ward, F. H. Eaton, J. D. McCord, Wm. E. Schmertz, W. M. Shirk, M. W. Watkins.

Medical Examiner—W. A. HALLOCK, M. D.

GEORGE M. BLACKSTOCK, Agent,
jy19-1y 27 Fifth street, Pittsburgh.

PEOPLE'S INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH,

Office, N. E. corner Wood and Fifth streets, second floor.

Insures Against Loss or Damage by Fire on Dwellings, Stores and other buildings; Furniture, Household Goods and Stock of Merchandise.

Insures Marine and Inland Risks on Steamboats and Freight at as liberal rates as are consistent with security.

Losses promptly adjusted and paid.

Directors.

WM. PHILLIPS,	SAM'L. P. SHRIVER,
JOHN WATT,	Capt. J. L. RHODES.
JOHN E. PARKE,	WM. VANKIRK,
CHAS. M. REED,	JAS. M. KUHN,
GEO. B. JONES,	C. HANSON LOVE,
WM. B. HAYS,	CHAS. ARBUCKLE.

WM. PHILLIPS, President.
JOHN WATT, Vice President.
WM. F. GARDNER, Secretary. se7

ALLEGHENY INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH.—Office, No. 37 Fifth street, Bank Block.

Insures against all kinds of Fire and Marine Risks.

ISAAC JONES, President.
JOHN D. McCORD, Vice President.
D. M. BOOK, Secretary.
Captain WM. DEAN, General Agent.

Directors.

ISAAC JONES,	JOHN D. McCORD,
C. G. HUSSEY,	Capt. DANIEL JACOBS,
HARVEY CHILDS,	K. B. STERLING,
Captain R. C. GRAY,	Captain WM. DEAN,
JOHN IRWIN, Jr.,	R. L. McGINN,
R. I. FAHNESTOCK,	ROBERT H. DAVIS.

se8-1y

CITIZENS' INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH.—Office, corner Market and Water streets, second floor.

WM. BAGALEY, President.
SAMUEL REA, Secretary.

Insures Steamboats and Cargoes.

Insures against loss and damage in the navigation of the Southern and Western Rivers, Lakes and Bayous, and the navigation of the Sea.

Insures against loss and damage by fire.

Directors:

WM. BAGALEY,	JOHN SHIPTON,
JAMES PARKE, Jr.,	JAMES M. COOPER,
W. G. JOHNSTON,	S. HARBAUGH,
R. F. JONES,	J. CALDWELL, Jr.,
REESE OWENS,	JOHN S. DILWORTH
Hon. T. M. HOWE,	GEORGE BINGHAM,
BARCLAY PRESTON,	WM. A. RODGERS.
S. M. KIER.	de22

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY.—Fire and Marine Insurance.

Office No. 95 Water street, Pittsburgh.
se12-1y P. A. MADERIA, Agent.

MEDICAL.

PARK & BRILL,

(Successors to J. P. Fleming,)

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS,

Perfumeries, Toilet Articles and Fancy Goods Generally.

ALSO, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

White Lead, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Glass, Dye Stuffs, &c.

Purchasers will always find prices satisfactory.

No. 77 Federal Street,

Third door below R. R. Depot,

ALLEGHENY CITY.

au22-1y.

J. J. BENDER & CO., No. 341, Corner Liberty & Wayne Sts., OFFER FOR SALE

Brown's Troches,	Foute's Cattle Powder,
Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup,	Alcohol,
Seller's Cough Syrup,	Turpentine,
Cary's Cough Cure,	Soda Ash,
Cary's Worm Confections,	Dye Stuffs.

no4-1y.

DOCTOR JAMES KING,

Office No. 97 Fourth street,

(Opposite Provost Marshal's office.)

au4-1y

CHAS. H. SUPER,

Druggist and Pharmaceutist,

Dealer in DRUGS, MEDICINES, PERFUMERY, and first class TOILET ARTICLES,

CORNER PENN AND ST. CLAIR STREETS, PITTSBURGH.
se7

WHOLESALE DRUG HOUSE,

J. J. BENDER & CO.,

Have opened in Pittsburgh

A Wholesale Drug and Jobbing House

No. 341 corner LIBERTY and WAYNE streets, opposite Union Passenger Depot,

And now offer for sale a general assortment of Drugs, Patent Medicines, White Leads, Oils, Paints, Varnishes, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Glassware, &c.

Purchasers will find our stock at all times well assorted, and prices such as to give entire satisfaction.

J. J. BENDER & CO.,
de26tf corner Liberty and Wayne streets, Pittsburgh.

HENRY L. BUTLER,

CIVIL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEER,

No. 75 Grant street.

Surveys of Land and Designs of Machinery executed to order. oc14-1m

JOHN MOORHEAD,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

for the sale of Foundry and Forge Pig Iron, and every variety of Blooms,

No. 74 Water street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
se9

PHOTOGRAPHS.

DABB'S PHOTOGRAPHS.—Having completed all arrangements for

PHOTOGRAPHING.

in all the various styles of the art, Mr. DABBS would respectfully call the attention of the public to his

NEW ESTABLISHMENT,

No. 46 and 48 St. Clair st., Pittsburgh,

where he is now prepared to make, at shortest possible notice, PHOTOGRAPHS from the Card de Visite to life size,

Colored in Ink, Oil, or Water Colors.

His Reception Room is on the ground floor, a very desirable feature, where he has a

Large Lot of Very Fine Photographs,

which are open for inspection to the public.

The entire establishment is fitted up upon the most approved Eastern style.

Remember the place.

B. L. H. DABBS.
jy23 No. 46 and 48 St. Clair st., Pittsburgh.

OILS.

RIDER & CLARK,

Commission Merchants

AND FACTORS IN

PETROLEUM AND ITS PRODUCTS,

OILS, CANDLES, &c.

98 Water and 122 Front st., Pittsburgh, 51 Broad st., New York.

Agents of the Portland Kerosene Oil works, New York Paraffine Candle Company, &c. au26-1y

J. G. WELDON.....JOHN KELLY

WELDON & KELLY,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Lamps and Lamp Goods,

AND DEALERS IN

CARBON OILS, BENZINE, &c.,

164 Wood street, near Sixth, Pittsburgh,

se16

OIL STOCK EXCHANGE.

Having opened an office for the purchase OIL STOCK, I offer my services to the public

JACOB GLOSSER,

OFFICE: No. 115 FOURTH street. se24:m

COLUMBIA OIL STOCK.

172 shares of Columbia oil stock. Apply to

B. McLAIN & CO.
se8-1

JOHN H. EDWARDS.....I. L. EDWARDS

EDWARDS & CO., PETROLEUM COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 130 Walnut St., Philadelphia.

References—Drexel & Co., Dallett & Son, Fearons & Smith, Philadelphia; Beckham & Long, Pittsburgh: Jas. Brooks, Esq., Cashier First National Bank, Franklin, Venango county, Pa. se6-6m

COCHRAN & RUSSELL,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

and Dealers in

Crude and Petroleum Oils and Naval Stores.

Liberal advances made on consignments.

se28 22 North Front street, Philadelphia.

THE ARDESCO OIL COMPANY

manufacture and have for sale a

Superior Quality of Refined Ardesco Oil (Non-explosive).

Also, PURE BENZOLE.

Warehouse, 27 Irwin street, Pittsburgh, Pa. [se7

NORTH AMERICAN OIL COMPANY,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Refined Burning Coal and Carbon Oil,

KIRKIMINITIS ARMSTRONG COUNTY.

Warehouse, No. 80 Third street, Pittsburgh.

WM. F. JOHNSTON, President.
se7 GEORGE OGDEN, Secretary.

WM. WIGHTMAN.....A. D. ANDERSON

EAGLE OIL WORKS,

LAWRENCEVILLE.

WIGHTMAN & ANDERSON,

Refiners of Fine Carbon Oil, and Wholesale Dealers in Crude, Refined and Lubricating Oils, Benzole and Car Grease

Warehouse, No. 23 Third street, opposite Bank, Pittsburgh. ja3

PENNOCK, BALL & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Eureka Carbon Oil, Eureka Lubric Oil,

AND

Wholesale Dealers in Crude, Refined and Lubricating Oils,

se7 No. 31 Market street, Pittsburgh.

BREWER, BURKE & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

AGENTS FOR THE

Pacific, Globe and Liberty Oil Works.

Ample Storage for Crude and Refined Oil.

Liberal cash advance made on consignments of Crude or Refined Petroleum.

Yard for storage and shipment of Crude at Lawrenceville.

Office and Warehouse, Corner Duquesne Way and Hancock street, Pittsburgh. se21

RICHARDSON, HARLEY & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

AND

Wholesale Dealers in Petroleum and its Products,

No. 19 IRWIN STREET, PITTSBURGH.

Liberal cash advance on consignments for Pittsburgh and Eastern markets.

RESTAURANTS.

SCHILD AND Co's DINING SALOON, No. 65 Wood street.—The above-named firm respectfully call the attention of the public to their establishment. Not only at every time of the day and evening do they serve meals within the shortest time with magnificence, but there is also paid particular interest to the serving of Oysters. They are at hand in every possible style, and the Stews will be delicately prepared by the well-known FREDERICK KALE, who was for a long time manager of the saloon of Mr. George Reineman. Therefore, get the fine chafing dish at Schild & Co.'s, 65 Wood street, Lafayette Hall. se19-2m

BOWERY SALOON.—NO. 48 FIFTH ST., next door to Theatre, Pittsburgh, Pa.

sep7-1y J. S. WILLIAMS, Proprietor.

WILLIAM RUECKEISEN'S

PHILADELPHIA DINING SALOON,

No. 47 FIFTH STREET, opposite Theatre, Pittsburgh, Pa., has refitted up his saloon in elegant style. All the delicacies of the season always on hand, served up by a first class French cook of Paris. Delicious oysters first of the season. jn16-1y

PETER WILBERT'S

RESTAURANT AND EATING SALOON,

No. 39 Diamond, Pittsburgh, Pa.

The best of Liquors, Ales and Wines kept constantly on hand, together with all the delicacies of the season. Meals served up at all hours. se13y

OPEN AGAIN.—

E. REINEMAN'S

DUQUESNE EATING HOUSE,

No. 67 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Enlarged and fitted up in elegant style. All delicacies of the season always on hand. Delicious Oysters, first of the season. oc17:1y

VIERHELLER & ROESSING'S

BROADWAY SALOON RESTAURANT,

No. 64 Fifth street, (Odd Fellows' Building.)

se7:1y Pittsburgh, Pa.

JOHN MEYER'S

Restaurant and Eating Saloon

No. 46 Smithfield street, PITTSBURGH.

oc25:1y

JOHN GANGWISCH.

UNION LAGER BEER BREWERY

WHOLESALE OFFICE

No. —, Penn street, Fifth Ward,

jy30-1y PITTSBURGH, PA.

ELI YOUNG'S

Restaurant and Eating Saloon,

Nos. 129 and 131 Smithfield street, PITTSBURGH, PA.

☞ The very best of SHELL and CAN OYSTERS served up in every style, together with all the delicacies of the season. au24-1y

BURT'S

Rat, Roach and Bed Bug Destroyer.

This most valuable and popular article for destroying Vermin never fails to give satisfaction.

E. BURT, Jr., Proprietor,

No. 12 North Eleventh street, Philadelphia.

R. E. SELLERS & CO., Wholesale agents for Pittsburgh and vicinity. Sold by all Druggists and dealers in Pittsburgh and Allegheny city. se13-3m

THE PARTNERSHIP existing between J. H. and N. P. SAWYER, in this day, mutually dissolved.

The business will be continued under the old firm name by

N. P. SAWYER,
September 1st, 1864. oct-d

FINANCIAL.

JOHN W. TIERNAN,

STOCK AND BILL BROKER.

Office: 144 Fourth Street,

oc31-6m SECOND FLOOR.

THOS. L. McCLELLAND & CO.,

STOCK BROKERS,

27 Wood street,

PITTSBURGH.

Especial attention given to the purchase and sale of

OIL STOCKS,

being well acquainted with the Territory of all Companies both in this and Eastern cities. Can give all information desired. se17-tf

THIRD NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH,

BANKING HOUSE, CORNER OF WOOD AND VIRGIN ALLEY.

U. S. Depository and Financial Agent,

Keeps for sale and receives subscriptions for the new

7 3-10 Three Year Treasury Notes.

AND

OTHER GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

A Commission of one-fourth of one per cent. allowed to all Subscribers.

AD. REINEMAN, Prest.
au19:tf JNO. B. LIVINGSTON, Cash.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, PA., (late Pittsburgh Trust Company,) Capital $500,000 paid in, with privilege to increase to $1,000,000.

The Pittsburgh Trust Company having organized under the act to provide a National Currency, under the title of the FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, would respectfully offer its services for the collection of Notes, Drafts, Bills of Exchange, &c.; receive money on deposit, and buy and sell Exchange on all parts of the country.

The success which has attended the Pittsburgh Trust Company since its organization in 1855, will, we believe, be a sufficient guarantee that business entrusted to the new organization will receive the same prompt attention.

Having both a very extensive correspondence with Banks and Bankers throughout the country, we believe we can offer unusual facilities to those who do business with us.

The business will be conducted by the same officers and Directors.

DIRECTORS:

JAMES LAUGHLIN,	ALEX. SPEER,
ROBERT HAYS.	F. G. D. BAILEY,
THOMAS BELL,	ALEX. BRADLEY,
THOS. WIGHTMAN,	SAMUEL REA,
WM. K. NIMICK,	JAMES LAUGHLIN, Pres't,
JOHN D SCULLY, Cash'r	

se7

U. S. 7-30 BONDS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS are now prepared to receive subscriptions for this new loan, in sums of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, interest commencing on the receipt of the money. Every person who can spare $50 can place it on interest, at one cent a day, making $3 65 a year interest, payable semi annually, principal payable in three years, or convertible into 5-20 six per cent. bonds, the interest of which is payable in coin.

For further particulars apply to

jy30 HANNA, HART & CO., Agents.

J. R. & H. B. FRY,

No. 134 SOUTH THIRD-ST.,

PHILADELPHIA,

Purchase and Sell upon Commission every description of Government Stocks, Gold, Loans and BONDS. They will also give careful attention to dealings in Railroad Stocks and Bonds, and Oil Stocks furnished by letter information when desired.

au30-3m

U. S. 10-40 LOAN.—Subscription to Government 10-40 Loan received at the office of HANNA, HART & CO., Wood street.

mh30:tf

GOLD, SILVER, PITTSBURGH & FORT WAYNE, and PITTSBURGH & CLEVELAND Railroad Stocks Bought at Highest Rates

By JAMES O'CONNOR,

se7 Office, 55 Market street.

PAINTERS.

BARRY & BROTHER,

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTERS,

(No. 294 Second Floor,)

Corner of Seventh and Liberty streets, Pittsburgh.

jy28-1y

WM. A. LYONS,

House, Sign and Decorative Painting,

PLAIN and FANCY SHOW CARDS READY MADE

No. 7 FIFTH STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.

Orders promptly executed. Cards written to order, various styles. mh11y

BROWN, MORROW & CO.,

House, Sign and Ornamental Painters, Grainers and Glaziers,

No. 91 Third street, PITTSBURGH, PA.

je:1y

PRINTING

W. S. HAVEN, PLAIN and FANCY JOB PRINTER, PAPER DEALER AND STATIONER, Corner of Wood and Third streets, Pittsburgh. BOOK BINDING of all styles, from the Plain Paper to the Highly Ornamental and Rich Gilt or Antique Style. se7

KEBBS & BRO.,

LITHOGRAPHERS AND PLINTERS, Corner Wood and Fifth streets, Pittsburgh, Bonds, Certificates of Stock and Deposit Bank Drafts and Checks executed in the highest style of the art. Orders by mail promptly attended to. se21:y

BOOTS AND SHOES.

GENTLEMEN'S FRENCH CALF BOOTS AND CONGRESS GAITERS.

A Full and Complete Assortment

Constantly on hand, of my own manufacture, and will be sold at reasonable prices.

S. DALZELL,

132 Smithfield St., fourth door from Virgin Alley.

WALL PAPER.

THE FALL STOCK OF FANCY GOODS,

Varieties and Toys, Wall Paper, Window Shades and Table Oil Cloths have just been received at

FOERSTER & SCHWARZ,

oc11 164 Smithfield Street.

WM. W. HERRON.....JAMES A. HERRON, JR.

HERRON & CO.,

Office: No. 267 Penn street, (one door below Hand.)

Commission Merchants,

AND DEALERS IN

PITTSBURGH MANUFACTURES,

Crude and Refined Oils.

Liberal advances made on Flour, Grain, Seed, and Green and Dried Fruits. no3-3m

PANEL PAPERS.—For Halls, Dinning Rooms, Vestibules, &c., in fresco and wood colors, at No. 107 Market street, near Fifth.

ap22 HUGH R. HUGHES.

CORDAGE.

OIL WELL,

MANILLA and

HEMP ROPE,

BEST AMERICAN NAVY OKUM,

An assortment constantly on hand and for sale at New York prices.

LONG & DUFF,

oc29-3m 90 Water street.

E. EDMUNDSON.....W. R. BATEMAN

E. EDMUNDSON & CO., UPHOLSTERERS, Nos. 96 and 98 Third street, near Wood, Pittsburgh, Pa., manufacture and keep on hand every article in their line, viz: Curtain Goods, Ornaments, Fringes, Tassels and Cords, Comforts and Beds, Patent Spiral Spring, Hair, Cotton, Husk and Straw Mattresses, &c. Also, dealers in Wall Papers, Fire boar Prints, Window shades, &c. &c. se7

CHANGE OF BASE.—

MESKIMEN, NORTON & CO.,

COKE, COAL AND LIME.

Having purchased Mr. James Reno's coal-yard, west end of the South Common, just below the Pearl Mill, Allegheny city, we are prepared to furnish the public in either city with superior Coal, Nut Coal or Slack, Connellsville Coke, white or common Lime, Fire Brick, Fire Clay or Tile. Having cars of our own on the roads both east and west, we are prepared to furnish our regular western customers and others with Connellsville Coke or Youghiogheny Coal with promptness, and at the lowest rates. We flatter ourselves that the Connellsville Youghiogheny Coal, for iron-workers, is unsurpassed, being free from sulphur. Address Pittsburgh or Allegheny Post-office, or call at our Coal Yard, South and West Common, Allegheny city. se4

500 BALES

PRIME NEW HOPS.

In store and for sale by

RICE BROTHERS,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND DEALERS IN

HOPS,

oc17-3w-eod MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN.

FINE BRANDY.—26 cases Cognac, "Oard, Dupuy & Co." brand. In store and for sale by

ja31 MILLER & RICKETSON.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

CHOICE COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.

A good two-story Frame Dwelling House, with eight rooms, besides kitchen, cellar and wash house; brick barn and carriage house, two cisterns and spring with pump; with nearly 11 acres of ground, well stocked with fruit trees, grapes and shrubbery. About 2½ acres are well timbered, and four or five slopes with a southern or western exposure, well adapted to grape culture. The site is elevated, and the view unsurpassed. Access by the Perrysville plank-road, and within easy walk of Federal street, Allegheny. A rare chance to unite town with country life. Address Box 130 Allegheny P. O. oc31-2w

THREE LOTS AND HOUSES FOR SALE.

Situated on the corner of Cherry alley and Second street, late the property of James Stuart, deceased, each lot 20 feet front on second street by 80 feet deep to a 10 feet alley, with a three story brick dwelling and back buildings erected thereon on each lot.

For terms enquire of M. TINDLE, No. 130 Fourth street, or Capt. ARTHUR STUART, on the premises. The above property if not sold previous to that time, will be sold on TUESDAY EVENING, the 8th of December, at the Commercial Sales Rooms, 54 Fifth st., to the highest and best bidder for cash.

M. TINDLE
oc21-td Agent for the Estate.

FARM FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE

A FARM of 105 acres, 80 under cultivation, balance good timber land, situated on White river Knox county, Indiana, 7 miles from Dicker Station, on the Evansville and Crawfordsville Railroad. The place is under good fence, and well watered; there is also 50 bushels of wheat; corn and hay on the farm, which will go to the purchaser. The improvements are a good log house of four rooms, with the necessary out buildings for farming purposes. For terms, apply to the Real Estate and Insurance office of

C. S. BATES,
oc29 Butler street, Lawrenceville.

VALUABLE COAL LANDS FOR SALE.

The Ramsey Farm having been withdrawn from the market is now offered for sale. Said land consisting of eighty-three acres, more or less, is about three miles from Jones' Ferry, undrlaid with coal of the best quality. The improvements are thereon being in good condition, consisting of dwelling house, barn, granery, and two fine fruit bearing orchards of various kinds; fenced under good order, and in under the best state of cultivation. The Washington Turnpike runs through the farm.

For terms apply to

JOHN FULLERTON,
No. 22 Wood street.
ROBERT RAMSAY,
oc21-tf Executors, &c.

FOR SALE—

Twelve to thirteen acres of land, on one of the most public thoroughfares leading to either city, and within ten minutes' walk for business men, on which the premises is a two-story frame house, with south and west front 42x34, with verandah and portico; a comfortable stable 22x24, including a carriage-house, with double dark glass, for viewing Solar Eclipses and Spots on the Sun's Disc; additional tube forming a beautiful Microscope, wire two power, highest magnifying 2,500 times; all complete in case, containing also half a dozen objects; circular well glass for objects in water; a box for aquatic subjects or living insects, and a pocket magnifier for collecting objects. Made and sold by

G. E. SHAW,
Optician, 58 Fifth Street.

BAROMETERS

FOR THE TRADE AND PEOPLE.

From $3 50 to $50 each at G. E. SHAW'S
novl Practical Optician, 58 Fifth St.

RUSSIAN PEBBLE SPECTACLES

The unjust charge made against me, by A. W. Ewing and his backer, the Grand Jury returned the bill, "Ignoramus, and A. W. Ewing ordered to pay the costs." This case judicially determines the genuineness and value of J. DIAMOND'S Russ

N. HOLMES & SONS,

BANKERS,

57 Market street, Pittsburgh.

Buy and sell at market rates—
U. S. 6 per cent. 5-20 Bonds.
U. S. do. 1881 Bonds.
U. S. 5 per cent. 10-40 Bonds.
U. S. Seven-Thirties.
U. S. 6 per cent. one year certificates.
And all other U. S. Securities, Bank Notes and Coin.
Stocks and Bonds of every description
BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
au16

Finance and Trade.

Table of Local Stocks.

CORRECTED BY C. S. BRYAN, BROKER, 59 FOURTH ST

[Bank and other officers are requested to correct any errors or supply omissions in this table.]

Par Val.	BANKS. Latest Sales.	Remarks.	Div.	When Payable	Amount
100	Second National				
100	Third National	108			
100	Fourth National				
50	Exchange	72	Div. Nov. 6	₩ ct.	
50	Citizens	71	" " 5	"	
50	Pittsburgh	69	" " 5	"	
50	Allegheny	87½	" " 5	"	
50	Mechanics	68	" " 5	"	
50	Iron City	68	" " 5	"	
10	M. & M.	61	" " 5	"	
100	First National				$8,78
100	First National, Ally.	114	" "		$9,00
100	Manchester Saving	40½	" " 4	₩ ct.	
	INSURANCE.				
50	Citizens	51	Div. June		$6,00
50	Western	50	" Nov.		$4,00
50	Monongahela		" "		$5,00
50	Eureka	52½	" "		$3,00
50	Pittsburgh	34½	" Aug.		$4,00
50	Allegheny	37	" July		$2 00
50	People's	28½	" "		$4 00
50	Penn				
	BRIDGE.				
50	Monongahela	23¼	Div. Sept. 5	₩ ct.	
50	St. Clair Street	40½	Div. July 5	₩ ct.	
50	Hand Street	41½	Div. July 5	₩ ct.	
50	Mechanic Street	31½			
50	Birmingham	35	Div. July	$1 50	
	RAILROAD.				
50	Allegheny Valley	10½	No Div.		
50	Penna. Central	69	Div. Nov. 5	₩ ct.	
50	Fort Wayne	101	Div. Oct. 2½	₩ ct.	
100	Cleveland	105	Div. Oct. 4	₩ ct.	
50	Connellsville	12¼	No Div.		
50	do (lateral)	12¼	"		
50	Steubenville	11¾	"		
50	Charters	9	"		
50	Hempfield	⅝	"		
50	Alley's & Manch'ter	4	"		
50	Birmingham	41¾	"		
50	Citizens	95	"		
	GAS.				
50	Pittsburgh	86¼	Div. July	$2 50	
50	Allegheny	31¾	" May	$1 00	
25	Birmingham	31¾	" June	5 ₩ ct.	
	COAL COMPANIES.				
50	Lacesco		Div. Aug.	12 ₩ ct.	
50	North American	7¾			
50	Dadmun	7¾	Div. Oct.	1 ₩ ct.	
50	Allegheny and Pitts.	9¼	Div. Oct.	2 ₩ ct.	
50	Columbia	50	Div. Oct.	2 ₩ ct.	
50	Iron City				
5	Horse Neck	1.10			
5	Stella	.90			
5	Pacific	1¼			
50	Acme				
5	Fleming & Blood farm	4	Div. Oct.	2 ₩ ct.	
5	Olmstead	3¾			
50	Rynd farm	8½			
50	Phillips				
5	Phillips	7¾	Div. Oct.	2 ₩ ct.	
	Ohio Valley	1¼			
	Big Dorcas	2¾	Div. Oct.	1 ₩ ct.	
	Cherry Run Central	1¼			
50	Densmore	8½			
50	Fuller & Delamater	3½			
5	Linden Oil Co	8.05	Div. Oct.	1 ₩ ct.	
	Rose Oil Co	1.10	Div. Oct.	3 ₩ ct.	
	Oil Basin	.10	Div. Nov.	2 ₩ ct.	
	MISCELLANEOUS.				
50	Pitts. & Greens. Tpk.	11¾			
50	Monghaela Navig'n	45	Div. July	$2 50	

BONDS.

	Coupons Jan'y & July.
Allegheny County 6's	
Pittsburgh 6's	do do do
do 5's	do do do
Allegheny City 6's	do do do
do 5's	do do do
Alley's V. R. & Tn.	do do do
do 2d mortg	do April and Oct.
Connellsville R. R. 6's	do Feb'y and Aug.
Steub. R. R. 6's	
Alt. Co. Bounty 6's	
Pitt'gh. Bounty 6's	

BANKERS' AND BROKERS' BOARD.

J. R McCUNE, Pres. | N. HOLMES, V. Pres.
S. S. BRYAN, Secretary.

Hours Daily at 11½ O'Clock, A. M.

TRANSACTIONS NOV 5, 1864, AT THE BOARD.

	Bid.	Ask'd
U. S. 6s, of '81	101	101½
U. S. 5s, 10-40s	101½	102
U. S. Certificates of Indebtedness	95¾	
Gold	236	237
Allegheny County Scrip 5s	76	
Allegheny County Bounty 6s		97½
Pittsburgh 5s		7 ¼
Steubenville Scrip		50½
Monongahela Navigation Company		46
U. S. Telegraph		50
Allegheny Valley R. R.	10¾	12
Allegheny Bank	58	
German Trust Bank		70
Lucesco Oil		20
Dalzell Oil		9.80
Asmo		25
Columbia	70	85
Fleming & Blood		4
Oil Basin		10
Germania Oil		5¼
Philadelphia and Pittsburgh		2
New York Maple Shade		20
Egbert		5¼
Richmond		2
Ohio Valley		1.50
National		2
Horse Neck		1¼
Hemlock		4
Cherry Run Central		1¼
Quincy Mining		100
National Copper		20
Rockland		17½
Mass Mining		10
North Cliff		9
Federal		1.45
Linden		5¼
Tarr, Story and Cherry Run		1¼
Blood and Cherry Run		1¼

SALES AT BOARD OF

U. S. Certificates of Indebtedness..... 95¾
Gold 236

AFTER BOARD.

Dalzell Oil..... 9¼
Phillips..... 7¾
Oil Basin..... 5¼

Philadelphia Stock Exchange Sales.

[REPORTED BY CLARKSON & CO., BANKERS, PHILADELPHIA.]

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 5.—Oil Stocks firm—Maple Shade excited and selling at 42; Egbert, 5¾; Dalzell, 9¾; McClintock, 6¼; Noble and Delmater, 8¾; Curtin advanced heavily and sold at 9; Mineral, 2¾, and Rock, 4¼.

SATURDAY, November 5—P. M.

Arrangements have been made by which will be secured daily reports of the sail of Oil Stocks at the Philadelphia Stock Exchange. Only those Stocks which are known to be of interest here will be given. The first of these dispatches will be found above. Similar reports of the New York Petroleum Board will be added in a few days.

—Our Stock Market is very dull, and but little disposition is manifested to invest in any local stock. There has been considerable amounts invested in Maple Shade, Egbert and the other Companies interested in the big strike of oil, and Dalzell, from its proximity, has sympathized with those companies, and advanced to 9¼@9¾ in Philadelphia, and 9 to 9½ here.

We cannot learn that there is any other cause for its advance, as the old difficulty between that company and the Columbia is said to be as far from being arranged as ever. Phillips moves slowly, and is held at about 7¾@8.

Pittsburgh and Philadelphia, a new company of which B. L. Fahnestock, Esq. is president, is attracting some attention. The transfer books are nearly ready—meantime the stock changes hands by a transfer of the original receipt for the subscription money, but this is inconvenient, as it is impossible to sub-divide them into convenient amounts.

We are informed that the Company own 160 acres on Cherry Run, 200 acres on Little Pit Hole Creek, 62 acres on Jamison Run, one-eighth of all the oil on Lot No. 37, Widow McClintock farm, one-fourth the production of a lot of three-fourths of an acre on the Hamilton McClintock farm, and one-twentieth of the oil of a lease on the Widow McClintock farm, on which is a well now producing twelve barrels a day.

The capital is $0,000. The locality is near the Noble Well, and within four miles of the big well recently struck on the Hyde and Egbert farm.

—The stock market, says the Philadelphia *Ledger* of Saturday morning, was a good deal excited yesterday, and especially in Oil company shares the transactions were quite immense. A very large proportion of the business of the day was in oils, the entire sales of oil stocks alone reaching 38,500 shares. The greater attention to these stocks just now results from two causes—first, the increased demand for oil at an advanced price; and, second, the opening of a well on the premises of the Maple Shade Company, which is said to be yielding daily from 200 to 300 barrels, and at hand to secure it in. The stock has more than doubled in price. The Egbert Oil Company, having a fractional interest in this same well, has advanced in proportion nearly the same ratio. There was also largely increased sales of the shares of the Philadelphia and Oil Creek Company. This company, it is reported, has an interest in a well far advanced to completion on the Maple Shade property, and in the immediate vicinity of the new well. Its shares just now naturally sympathize in the wonderful prosperity of the Maple Shade. Selling at the undeveloped condition of the well at about two dollars per share, the comparatively low price incurs little risk, and the hope of similar good fortune realized by the Maple Shade, has given it, as well as the Egbert, greatly increased activity. The whole oil list has, however, very largely improved in prices. Dalzell, Union Petroleum, Story Farm Rock Oil, and indeed nearly every oil stock called sold at advanced prices, strengthened in a great measure, no doubt, by the better market for oils. After the highest sales of Maple Shade and Egbert yesterday, a story was started by parties said to be interested in depressing the stocks, that the flow of oil in the new well was largely water. For a short time the stocks sold down, but they soon rallied, and at five in the evening were selling nearly or quite up to the highest morning prices.

—Money in New York continues active at 7 per cent., and upon the reduced business in stocks borrowers have more trouble than when the business of the board touched five millions per day. The National Banks in the interior are drawing steadily upon their city agents, and to an extent to make lenders to stock and other speculators prudent. It is felt on all sides that Congress will pursue a conservative financial policy, and take prompt and thorough measures to contract the currency and get back as fast as possible to a specie basis.

—The New York *Times* understands that the Chicago and Northwestern road is being operated at the rate of about 99 per cent. on the gross traffic, and that reckoning this traffic at $6,500,000 for the current fiscal year, ending 31st May, 1865, the net earnings will be equal to 7 per cent. on the entire cost, in bonds and capital, including the common stock of the consolidated line, with a surplus of $465,000 for contingencies. We are not apprised, however, that any portion of this has been settled upon by the management for commencing regular dividends on the common stock. The income of 7 per cent. on the preferred stock would appear to be placed beyond question.

—The daily business at the N. Y. Petroleum Stock Board, opened on the 1st inst., is gradually increasing. Fourteen different corporations in the Pennsylvania Oil region have been admitted to dealings.

—The Teller of the Mercantile Bank, Charles Windsor, is supposed to have sailed on Saturday last for Europe or the West Indies. There is a rumor that the bulk of the money, $241,000, was taken out of the vault the night before, but antecedent circumstances lead to the belief that the defalcation had been going on for some time, until further concealment became impracticable. Windsor, however, is said to have had the free use of the keys of the vault on Friday afternoon, and may have helped himself to a large additional amount in Gold or Currency, with the purpose of absconding next morning.

SHIPMENT OF GOLD.—The specie shipments from New York explain the firmness of the gold market during the week. The export by Saturday's steamers amounted to $1,960,190, the largest export upon one day made for several months past. These large shipments are due chiefly to the distrust in bills of exchange, under the unsettled state of affairs in Europe. The payment of interest upon the November coupons of Five-twenty bonds, held in Europe, may also have contributed particularly to swell the shipments; but there is nothing to show that any large amount has been sent forward upon that account. The shipments have been as follows:

Per steamer City of Cork	$ 330,000
Per steamer Glasgow	659,878
Per steamer Louisiana	370,000
Per steamer Celia	200,312
Per steamer New York	600,000
Add Wednesday's export	$1,960,190 380,810
Total for week	$2,356,000

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, }
Monday, Nov. 7, 1864. }

Business on Saturday presented no new feature worthy of particular notice. The demand for the leading articles was moderate. The excitement in regard to the Presidential election is on the increase. The consequence is, business, generally speaking, was neglected. The weather was pleasant for the season. Our rivers are again in fine navigable order; in fact, since early in September, there has been plenty of water to transact all the business that was offered; on the landing, a number of boats were loading. The "Pine Grove," for Cincinnati, left with a first-rate trip. The "Julia" for Zanesville had all she wanted of freight and a number of passengers. The "Leni Leoti" is loading for Cincinnati and Louisville; she will have dispatch. The fine packet "Armenia" is announced for Cairo and St. Louis. The "Olive," Capt. Andrews, is the first packet for Cairo and St. Louis. The "Starlight," from St. Louis, had a good trip. The "Onward," from the same port, brought up a miscellaneous cargo. The "Emma Graham," from Zanesville, will be found at the landing this morning; she will return on Tuesday at 4 P. M. A number of boats are due to-day. Below will be found the sales that came under our notice:

FLOUR—The market was firm, with a good demand; holders were generally asking an advance. The stock on hand is not large, whilst the receipts barely keep pace with the local demand. Among the sales we note as follows: Extra, sales of 120 barrels in lots at $10 00; Extra Family was most fancied; sales of 150 bbls at $10 75; 100 do at $10 87; 110 do at same figures; sales of 50 bbls Madison at $11 00. The largest inquiry was for the better grades.

HAY—The market was firm on Saturday. At the sales only one load was disposed of at $45 a ton; 10 tons baled sold at $35 00.

STRAW—One load of oat straw sold at $25 00 a ton. Prices were governed by the receipts.

CHEESE—The receipts have fallen off. Holders were inclined to put up the figures. We note sales of 150 bush at $5 25@5 50 per bush.

GRAIN—The demand on Saturday was limited, and so were the sales. The receipts during the week were not large. Wheat, owing to limited offerings, was held at a slight advance; white, a number one article would command $2 05; red do, $1 95 per bush. Barley was firm, but unchanged at, spring $1 60; fall $1 65. Oats was in fair demand; we note sales of 650 bush at 85@88c. Corn—Sales of 250 bush new ear at $1 25; old sold in a small way at $1 40@1 45. Rye is a nominal and unchanged.

BACON—The market was steady with a fair demand. Prices seem to have reached the top, so that, for some time past, they were uniform. The stock on hand is not large. Among the sales we note as follows: Shoulders 40,000 lbs at 19c; hams, sales of 2,000 lbs bulk, at 20c; sides, sales of 1,000 lbs, clear, at 23½c; of sugar-cured hams, the market is bare.

MESS PORK—Was inactive and prices nominal at $41 50.

OIL—Was unchanged. Sales 10 bbls No. 1 lard oil at $1 85, and 6 bbls do No. 2 at $1 75 per gallon.

WHISKY—The market was irregular. Sales of 10 bbls city rectified at $1 75. Highwines was held at $1 72@1 75.

SUGARS—Were held at an advance. Sales of Cuba at 23@25c; Porto Rico 24@26c; New Orleans 25@28c.

COFFEE—Small sales of Rio at 44@46c ₩ lb.

SYRUPS—Range from $1 15@1 30 ₩ gallon.

MOLASSES—New Orleans was held at $1 25.

BUTTER—The market was steady with a fair demand. Sales of 7 bbls roll at 35@39c.

APPLES—The market was steady with a good demand. Sales of 240 bbls in lots at $2 50@3 00.

POTATOES—There is a good business doing in this article. Prices range from 75@90c ₩ bushel, as per quality.

The Hog Trade.

CINCINNATI.

There is still a good deal of talking about hogs, but of actual transactions we hear but little. Packers, as a general thing, do not seem inclined to make large contracts, owing to the continued and rapid fluctuations in gold. For small lots, delivered immediately, $10 75@11 per 100 lbs gross seem to be the prevailing rates. It is understood among packers or merchants, that General Burbridge has issued an order prohibiting the shipment of any hogs from Kentucky by railroad, and the receipt from that point at present are confined to a few droves from the border counties. The reason assigned for this is, that the Government has given a contract to some parties in Louisville to pack one hundred thousand head, and they are afraid that if shipments are allowed to this side of the Ohio river, they will not be able to obtain hogs enough to fill the contract. This order is a great drawback to the Cincinnati pork packers, and we hope the Chamber of Commerce will take some action in the matter.

INDIANOPOLIS.

The several pork houses in this city are preparing for a vigorous fall and winter season. Indianapolis can boast as good facilities for slaughtering as any city in the West, and the capital is here to carry on the business. What, with our new pork houses, and our new banks, there will be no need of any hogs going from here to Cincinnati or Cleveland. Killing will commence next week. There will be a strong effort made this year to establish the custom of buying hogs gross weight, and weighing them in the yards where slaughtered. This is undoubtedly the only just manner of conducting this business, and we hope to see it prevail without any grumbling on the part of our farmer friends. The price opens at $9, gross, in the yards here.

LOUISVILLE.

The market is well supplied, and as the packing season has not fairly opened, of course the market is not very brisk. There appears to be no settled rate what the prices will be, but it is thought that Cincinnati and Chicago prices will be paid here, whatever they will be.

ST. LOUIS.

Notwithstanding the small number of hogs arriving, some of our packers have already commenced killing. We hear of no arrivals except those at the cattle yards. Of these lots the packers are buying all they can get that are fit for packing at full prices. The prices paid, to-day, ranged at 9½@10¼c, and a small lot brought 10½c gross.

Two of our city packers were looking to-day for some lots of hogs previously bought by them. We did not learn whether or not the hogs arrived.

CHICAGO.

Received since the sales of Saturday's market about 3,000 hogs, entered sales 11,702 head, at $8@11 30, chiefly at $9 50@10 25 per 100 lbs.

There has seldom been more activity in the market, at the early period of the week, than has been shown to-day and to-day. It would seem that buyers very generally are getting the impression that no considerable decline in the present values of the market will take place, and we note a corresponding degree of confidence among them.

The receipts are, in point of quality, daily improving. We are now getting a very large proportion of prime to extra corn-fed hogs. With a better demand for Eastern and other markets these are more readily disposed of, and as yet but little heavy and unsalable. Prices for really extra hogs have ruled high, ranging from $10 25@11 00 ₩ 100 lbs.

Our city packers are still buying chiefly medium grades, the average weight of which range from 190 to 220 or 230 lbs, for which prices range from $9 25@10 00 ₩ 100 lbs. At these quotations the market closed this evening generally active, and with a comparatively small number of hogs remaining unsold.

MILWAUKEE.

The receipts of live hogs by railroad yesterday amounted to 563. There was about the same number in to-day. The receipts for the week foot up 4,500 head. The market did not recover any to-day from the late decline, only very extra lots being saleable above $10 50 per cwt.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, }
Monday, Nov. 7, 1864. }

Business in oil was dull. The sales were very limited being less than any day during the week. The Allegheny river is again in excellent boating order with plenty of water for all ordinary purposes. There were no receipts of oil by the river on Saturday. A number of lots are on the way down and may arrive at any hour. The demand for it at the wells and at Oil City continues active, the daily transactions being large—prices vary according to the location. The boats running up the Allegheny are doing a large business. The Echo No. 3 and Advance has arrived. The Petrolia and Leclaire No. 3 left on Saturday for the oil region. The Urilda will be due to-day, besides the boats we have mentioned, a number of tug boats are engaged in the same trade, they tow up flat boats loaded with coal and empty oil barrels and bring down flat boats and keels loaded with oil. Coal at the Oil regions continues high, prices varying from 80 to 90 cents per bushel.

Buyers of oil were shy on Saturday. The rumors afloat in regard to new wells being struck having been extensively circulated, buyers were disposed to hold off, hence the operations on Saturday was not very extensive. The stock of crude on hand being very limited, holders were not disposed to give way, the consequence was trade was without animation, buyers waiting for further information in regard to the new wells.

CRUDE OIL—The sales made were very light at prices that were current the previous day. Sales 150 bbls at 31c, packages returned, and 167 bbls at 35½c, packages included.

REFINED OILS were not inquired for. We did not learn of any transactions either in bonded or free. The unsettled state of the Eastern money market has caused operators to hold off.

TAR was more fancied. The demand is on the increase. We note a sale of 500 bbls of Brilliant at $7 per bbl., to go out of the market.

NAPTHA was dull. Prices were nominal.

Imports Oil per Allegheny Valley R. R

GOING EAST.

Brewer B & Co, 51 barrels crude, for New York.

Petrona Company, 50 barrels refined, for Copuly.

Sill & Comapany, 100 barrels refined, for Baltimore.

St. Louis Army Awards.

Colonel T. J. Haynes, Chief Commissary of this department, has made the following awards of contracts on bids, opened Friday, October 28:

Henry Ames & Co., 1,500 bbls extra mess beef at $18 ₩ barrel.

Same, 3,000 barrels prime mess pork at $35 ₩ barrel.

Sherwood, Karns & Co., 1,000 barrels corn meal at $7 80 ₩ barrel.

Same, 2,000 bushels salt at $1 ₩ bushel.

Deister & Steinel, 1,000 barrels corn meal at $7 87½ ₩ barrel.

Ames & Gilmore, 2,500 barrels corn meal at $7 80 ₩ barrel.

T. Eickermann & Co., 1,600 barrels corn meal at $7 90 ₩ barrel.

Trenlett & Co., 5,000 bushels potatoes at $1 73 ₩ bushel.

David Nicholson, 5,000 bushels potatoes at $1 65 ₩ bushel.

Louis Seltz, 40,000 gallons of vinegar in barrels at 38c; half barrels at 45c ₩ gallon.

Marquad Forster, 40,000 gallons vinegar in bbls at 38c ₩ gallon.

Nelsen & Mersman, 12,000 gallons rectified whisky at $1 81 ₩ gallon.

F. O. Day, 8,000 gallons rectified whisky at $1 79 ₩ gallon.

J. Garrison & Co., 2,500,000 lbs hard bread in boxes at $7 20 ₩ 100 lbs.

Same, 500,000 do in bbls at $7 per 100 lbs.

He has also made the following awards on bids opened yesterday:

Morean & May, 5,000 bbls single extra at $9 86.

Morean & May, 3,000 bbls double extra at $10 55

A. H. Smith & Co., 20,000 bbls single extra at $9 90.

A. H. Smith & Co., 5,000 bbls double extra at $10 40.

A. H. Smith & Co., 10,000 sks single extra at $5 85.

D. C. Mott & Co., 1,000 bbls double extra at $10 35.

W. F. Sutton, 5,000 bbls single extra at $9 85.

J. A. Buckland, 10,000 sks single extra at $5 73.

Cogswell & Co., 3,500 bbls single extra at $9 80.

Cogswell & Co., 500 bbls double extra at $10 40.

Cogswell & Co., 1,000 sks single extra at $5 85.

Louisville Tobacco Market.

The *Press* says: To-day closes the commercial year for the receipts and sales of Leaf Tobacco, and it will be seen that the present year exhibits the heaviest receips ever known, being nearly double the previous year. The year commences on the 1st of November. Subjoined is an accurate list of the sales of the year at the auction warehouses in this city, together with the actual stock on hand in warehouses now unsold, and the number sold on the previous year:

Warehouses.	1864.	Stock on hand.	1863.
Pickett	24,048	3,200	16,073
Ninth street	12,023	1,000	7,620
Boone	14,478	2,200	7,760
Louisville	12,824	1,800	4,190
Total	63,323	3,200	36,605

About 10 per cent. of the above sales were reviews or resales of tobacco that had been previously numbered, but the actual receipts of the warehouses were far in excess of their several sales. The Louisville warehouses sold 12,824 hhds this year, including reviews, yet their actual receipts during the year were 13,724.

Cincinnati Tobacco Market.

Monday, November 2.

Sales at Morris & Chalfant's; 15 hhds, viz—10 hhds Mason county, Ky., 1 at $8, 2 at $10@10 50, 1 at $12 50, 2 at $14, 1 at $16, 1 at $17 75, 1 at $18, 1 at $24 50, 5 hhds common Kentucky lugs, viz 1 at $6, 1 at $8, 1 at Capt. Marsh's, 2 at $10.

Sales at Bodman's warehouse: 30 hhds and 20 boxes, viz: 5 hhds Mason county leaf and lugs —1 at $9, 1 at $9 75, 1 at $15, 2 at $18, 1 at $20 25, 2 at $22 50, 1 at $23, 1 at $26, 1 at $25 50, 1 at $27 50, 1 at $35 75, and 1 at $40. 15 hhds Kentucky lugs and trash—4 at $6 50, 1 at $7 25, 2 at $8, 1 at $9 25, 2 at $10, and 1 at $10@12 75. 20 boxes Ohio and Kentucky, ranging from $5 50 to $18. Receipts light.

St. Louis Tobacco Market.

November 2.

Market more active and prices have advanced. There were 43 hhds sold as follows: 1 consigned at $7; 1 shows at $7 80; 1 green lugs at $7 7 factory do at $8 90 to $10 50; 5 planters do at $11 to $12 75; 14 common shipping leaf at $13 50 to $17 75; 8 medium do at $18 to $23 50; 2 good do at $24 25 to $25 75; 1 common manufacturing leaf at $29 50, and 1 good do at $35 ₩ 100 lbs. Bids on 4 hhds were rejected.

New Orleans Cotton Market.

October 25.

The comparatively high pretentions of holders, who asked $1 25 for middling, prevented anything being done at private sale to-day, but there was some inquiry. At auction 22 bales sold as follows: 3 bales repacked at 85c; sale at 90c; 1 sample at 91½c; 6 bales reboxed at $1 00@c; 7 bales at $1 02, and 4 low middling at $1 13.

The following is the statement of cotton for the commercial week ending Thursday evening, Oct. 20:

Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1864	bales 4,575
Received past week	855
Received previously	5,964
Total	11,092
Exported past week	419
Exported previously	5,889
Stock on hand not cleared	4,778

Large Shipment of Provisions for Liverpool.

[From the Milwaukee Sentinel, October 29.]

It will be seen by our marine record to-day, that the barque Lassenbus, Captain Horton, cleared form this port for Liverpool direct yesterday with a cargo of provisions, consisting of 1,500 tierces beef, 400 barrels of tallow, and 1,-268 hides. The value of the cargo here is about $72,000. It was shipped by Edward Reddis, Esq., one of the most extensive beef and pork packers of our city, and is the first entire cargo of provisions shipped from any lake port direct to Europe.

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

St. Louis.

PER ONWARD—King & Co 6 bbls, Clay, De-Lange & Co 100 bbls, Collins Difriedge, 6 bbls, A Gordon 3 kegs shot, 2 bbls flour and 1 keg syrup, Reiter & Co 77 axles 54 springs, Lyon, Shorb & Co 572 bars iron, S Bradley 286 sacks oats, Jas Fleming 2 pkgs, Faucet & Co 2 do, H H Collins 10 bbls flour, E Lyle 2 bbls, J Turner 2 horses and 2 pkgs, T B Young & Co 17 bedsteads, 17 bales sials and 9 do rails, Ebert 20 bbls liquor, McKee & Lenhart 500 bbls flour, Sidan 2 pkgs, S Hubough 300 hides.

St. Louis.

PER STARLIGHT—Clark & Co, 13 bbls liquor; W. H. Kirkpatrick, 2 do; N. Kirkwood, 21 pkgs; White, 4 box; J. Koss, 8 bbls whisky and 7 pkgs; J. Dalzell & Son, 25 bbls lard; G. B. Jones & Son, 5 bbls; Hitchcock & Co, 1 pkg; A. Smuk, 8 bbls, 15 cases and 2 bxs tobacco; Day & Bayuen, 6 bdls saddle trees; Schoemaker & Lang, 15 bbls lard; E. Hazleton, 15 cs grease, 5 bbls lard; Dilworth & Co, bxs soap; E. H. Myers & Co, 5 bbls oil, 20 bxs soap; Hays & Stewart, 15 sks and 56 pkgs mdse; Capt. Byram, 5 sacks bone dust; R. T. Muller, 12 pkgs; Young & Duff, 31 do; H. H. Collins, 3 hhds clay; J. Schoonmaker, 30 bdls lead blooms; King & Co, 15 hhds clay; Reese, Graff & Dalzell, 31 pkgs.

Wheeling.

PER MINERVA—Henderson, 15 bbls apples; L. H. Voight, 37 do; owner, 259 do; Jas. Moore, 31 do; J. Herbert, 168 do; J. Marks, 3 do; Noble & Co., 20 sacks, wheat; Fairly, 55 do; Ordesa Oil Co., 220 oil barrels; J. R. Weddin, 150 bunches paper; Means & Coffin, 59 do; owner, 17 packages, 25 do sundries.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

Per Pittsburgh, Ft. W. & C. R. R.—Co Cross 1,129, sks oats; A Billow, 100 sks rice; D Wallace, 180 sks corn; S B Phillips, 1 car hay; Lang & M, 37 pkgs mdse; Godfrey & Clarke, 27 sks rags; Spencer & Mck, 77 sks barley; W Mcculough, 57 bales paper; J Ross, 7 bbls potatoes; J Ramsey & Co, 1 car lumber; W Hampton & Co, 1 car do; Lippencott & Co, 6 bbls apples, McWhinny & Bro, 75 pkgs mdse; C W Smith, 64 bbls potatoes, 51 do appies, and 2 pkgs mdse.

Imports per Allegheny Valley R. R.—S Ewart & Co, 26 sks flour; Martin, O & B, 2 cars iron; Forsythe Bros & Co, 740 bbls oil; Dickson, S. & Co, 4 bbls oil.

Per Cleveland and Pittsburgh R. R.—Graff & Co, 30 bbls iron ore; Lloyd & Black, 30 bbls scraps; Nimick & Co, 30 tons metal; J F Coborn & Co, 160 sks wheat; Hussey, Wells & Co, 319 half blooms; Singer & Co, 100 do do; Park Bros, 61 pkgs mdse; Graham & Thomas, 100 bbls flour; H Riddle, 11 pkgs mdse.

New York Finance and Trade.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE MARKET.

Special Dispatch to the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, November 5.

This morning there was a partial recovery of tone in the market. Large exports of specie gave strength to the gold market, and stocks generally sympathized. At the Morning Board there was an active movement in railroad stocks, and prices were 1½@3½c higher than the closing figures yesterday. The sales of railroad shares amounted to $19,130. Governments strong. Railroad bonds strong and moderately active.

Miscellaneous quiet but firm. Gold opened quiet and strong in consequence of large shipments, opening at 253½, and touched 245. Five steamers sailed to-day, taking $190,000 in specie. The whole export for the week was $2,357,000. These large shipments are due chiefly to distrust in bills of exchange under the unsettled state of affairs in Europe. The Loan market is active at 7 per cent. The National Banks have called in Loans which will probably produce stringency on Monday and Tuesday. The market is not much affected yet.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Gold Market.

NEW YORK, Nov. 5.

Owing to the largeness of exports to-day Gold opened quite strong. At ten A. M. the quotation was 250½, subsequently reaching 241 and from that it fluctuated from 239 to 240¾ at the close.

New York Money and Stock Market

NEW YORK, Nov. 5.

Money active and firmer at 7 per cent. Exchange firm at 109½@109¾ for gold. Gold active and firmer, opening at 234½, advancing to 241½, declining to 239, advancing to 244¾. Government stocks a shade firmer.

No Stock report to-night. Gold closed at Evening Board at 244.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, November 5.

Cotton decidedly higher, and more doing, at $1 28@1 29 for middling. Flour—State and Western, 10@15c higher; $10@10 20 for extra; $10 95@11 25 for extra Philadelphia; $11 30@12 for trade brands, and scarcely so firm. Included in the sales are 6,000 bbls extra State, November, December and January, at $10 50@11. Whisky dull at $1 72½@1 74. Western closing dull at inside prices. Wheat 1@2c better; $2 15@2 20 for Chicago spr; $2 30 for choice Amb Mil; $2 40 Winter Red Western. Corn 1c better at $1 66@1 67 for Mixed Western, the inside price in store. Oats quiet and steady at 91@91½c for Western. Wool firm. Coffee dull. Sugars firm. Muscovado, 18¼@19½c; Havana, 20@23c. Molasses quiet. Petroleum quiet and firm at 45c for Crude; 69c for Refined in Bond. Naphtha quiet and firmed free. Pork decidedly higher; $39 50 for Mess; $40 75@42 50 for new do, cash and regular way, closing at $42 00, cash, $38 50@39 00 for prime, and $26@42 50 for prime mess; also, 750 bbls new mess, for all November, buyers' option, at $42 50. Beef active and firm at previous prices; sales 1,200 bbls extra mess, to arrive, all November, at $25. Beef hams very firm at $25 50. Cut meats rather quiet. Bacon sides firmer, to arrive in January and February, at 18c for Cumberland cut, 19c for long cut hams, 19c for long clear and 19½c for long clear. Lard decidedly firmer at 21½@23½c, including 200 bbls prime steam to arrive at 23¼c.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, Nov. 5.

Flour—Dull. Wheat—Firm; sales 2@3c better; No. 1 $1 92; $1 84½ for No. 2. Corn—Quiet; sales at $1 33@1 35 for No. 2. Oats—Steady; sales at 64½@66c. Freights—Quiet. Whisky—Steady at $1 64. Provisions—Dull. Receipts—Flour, 4,700 bbls; wheat, 44,000 bu; corn, 18,000 bu; oats, 88,000 bu. Shipments—Flour, 1,100 bbls; wheat, 46,000 bu; corn, 24,000 bu; oats, 33,000.

River Matters.

Arrivals and Departures of Steamboats.

ARRIVED.

Franklin	Carnac	Brownsville.
Gallatin	Clarke	Brownsville.
James Reese	Irwin	Elizabeth.
Bayard	Peebles	Monon. city.
Starlight	Armstrong	St. Louis.
Emma Graham	Stull	Zanesville.
Minerva	Scales	Wheeling.

DEPARTED.

Gallatin	Clarke	Brownsville.
Franklin	Carnac	Brownsville.
Jas. Reese	Irwin	Elizabeth.
Bayard	Peebles	Monon. city.
Pine Grove	Bryson	Cincinnati
Julia	Coulson	Zanesville.

THE RIVER.—Last evening at twilight there were twelve feet water and falling. The rise is from both rivers. The weather continues very pleasant.

The Armenia, Capt. McCallum, is announced for St. Louis on Wednesday.

The Wheeling packet for this day is the steamer Minerva, Capt. Gordon. She leaves at noon.

The "Emma Graham" will be found at the landing. She will leave for Zanesville on Tuesday, at 4 p. m.

The favorite passenger steamer Olive, Capt. Andrews, leaves to-day for Cairo and St. Louis. This boat has superior accommodations, and is in charge of careful and attentive officers.

The well known packet "Leni Leoti," Captain Shepherd, leaves to-day for Cincinnati and Louisville. Passengers and shippers will bear this in mind.

The fine passenger steamdr Olive, Captain J. M. Andrews, is announced for Evansville, Cairo and St. Louis. This boat has the best of accommodations, and is in charge of experienced officers.

THE ATTACK ON THE STEAMER ANNA.—Our telegraphic dispatches have announced that the Pittsburgh steamer Anna, Capt. Marlatta, was attacked by the rebel batteries on the Tennessee river, on Friday, 28th ult. The following additional particulars are from the *Memphis Journal*:—On Friday the Anna, Capt. J. H. Marlatta, on her way from Johnsonville, was suddenly opened on by the rebel battery at Paris Landing, but paying on a full head of steam, she made all haste out of range, but a ball cut her steam pipe, partially disabling her. With about thirty-five pounds of steam, she continued on her way down, congratulating herself on her happy escape, when she was opened on by the second battery, and with musketry from the opposite side of the river. Things looked desperate,